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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
8.00 „	to 9.30 „	„ 10	„
9.30 „	to 10.00 „	„ 15	„
10.30 „	to 11.00 „	„ 15	„
11.30 „	to 12.30 p.m.	„ 30	„
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15 „	„ 10	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	„ 10	„
1.45 „	to 2.15 „	Sats. only 15	„
2.30 „	to 4.00 „	Every 30	„
2.30 „	to 4.00 „	Sats. only 15	„
4.00 „	to 6.00 „	Every 15	„
6.00 „	to 8.00 „	„ 10	„

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m., 9.30 p.m., 10 p.m. 10.30 p.m., 11.00 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Cars 1.30 p.m. and 12.00 Midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m.			
8.00 „	to 10.30 a.m.	Every 15	minutes
10.30 „	to 11.00 a.m.	„ 10	„
11.30 „	to 12.00 noon	„ 15	„
12.00 noon	to 12.30 p.m.	„ 10	„
12.30 p.m.	to 1.30 p.m.	„ 15	„
2.00 „	to 5.30 „	„ 15	„
5.30 „	to 6.00 „	„ 10	„
6.00 „	to 7.00 „	„ 15	„
7.00 „	to 8.00 „	„ 10	„

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General Managers.
[79

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations			No. 8 Through Express. a.m.	No. 7 Local. a.m.	No. 9 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 11 Local. a.m.	No. 13 Through Express. p.m.	No. 17 Local. p.m.	No. 19 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	..	dep.	7.30		9.55		3.20			
SHEK LUNG	..	dep.	8.45		1.17		4.50			
Shum Chun	..	arr.	10.22		2.59		6.40			
	..	dep.	10.30	8.00	4.30	11.45	6.45	3.00	5.22	8.30
Sheung Shui	..	dep	—	8.13	4.57	11.58	—	3.07	5.34	8.39
Fanling	..	dep.	—	8.17	4.41	12.07	—	3.11	5.38	8.43
Taipo Market	..	dep	—	8.25	4.54	12.08	—	3.22	5.49	8.50
Taipo	..	dep.	—	8.29	5.00	12.12	—	3.27	5.53	8.54
Shatin	..	dep.	—	8.44	5.16	12.24	—	3.40	6.08	9.08
Yaumati	..	dep.	—	8.56	5.29	12.36	—	3.52	6.16	7.07
Hungham	..	dep.	—	9.02	5.35	12.42	—	3.58	6.22	—
KOWLOON	..	arr.	11.10	9.08	5.55	12.48	7.25	4.01	6.28	7.14

UP TRAINS.

Stations			No. 4 Local. a.m.	No. 6 Through Express. a.m.	No. 8 Through Slow. a.m.	No. 10 Local. a.m.	No. 14 Local. p.m.	No. 15 through xpress. p.m.	No. 20 Local. p.m.	No. 21 Local. p.m.
Last Ferry leave ..	..	H.K.	6.35	7.30	8.05	10.15	1.00	2.45	5.05	5.05
KOWLOON	..	dep.	6.50	8.05	9.20	10.32	1.19	3.00	5.18	5.19
Hungham,	..	dep.	6.54	—	9.24	10.37	1.23	—	5.22	5.23
Yaumati	..	dep.	7.01	—	9.32	10.43	1.28	—	5.28	5.28
Shatin	..	dep.	7.13	—	9.45	10.57	1.40	—	5.41	5.40
Taipo	..	dep.	7.30	—	9.58	11.10	1.53	—	5.54	5.53
Taipo Market	..	dep.	7.31	—	10.04	11.14	1.57	—	5.58	5.57
Fanling	..	dep.	7.41	—	10.17	11.24	2.07	—	6.07	6.05
Shaungshui	..	dep.	7.45	—	10.21	11.28	2.11	—	6.11	6.10
Shum Chun	..	arr.	7.59	8.48	10.38	11.38	2.18	3.40	6.16	6.15
	..	dep.	—	8.51	10.50	—	—	3.45	—	—
SHEK LUNG	..	dep.	—	10.43	2.15	—	—	5.30	—	—
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau)	..	arr.	—	11.50	3.10	—	—	6.40	—	—

* Will stop at Taipo and Sheung Shui for First-Class Passengers on Notice being given to the guard.

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The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the cries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.			a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling	dep.	8.30	12.00	2.30	Shataukok	dep.	10.21	1.06	5.00
Shataukok	arr.	9.25	12.55	3.15	Fanling	arr.	11.15	2.00	5.55

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THE ADVENT OF PETROLEUM

[BY SIR MARCUS SAMUEL, BART.]

Sixty years ago, I think it would be safe to say, petroleum, at all events in the many uses to which it is devoted to-day, was unknown. Motoring was not even thought of; the heavy combustion oil engine was not invented; and the advent of aviation was even more remote.

Deliberately considered, it appears extraordinary that so much of the development work, both in the production of petroleum and its use, should have been performed by Englishmen, seeing that they had none of the incentives of either the Americans or the Russians, who had large supplies available, and to whom, consequently, the world might well have looked for pioneers in progress.

As this article is intended for a paper having a large Eastern circulation, I will come immediately to the development of oilfields in the Far East. When the "Shell" Company first started the business, which has grown to such enormous proportions, the East was supplied from the United States and from Russia with oil packed in cases; two tins to a case. The inception of the bulk oil trade arose from the realisation by the writer that every time a native bought oil he did not require to buy tins and a case, any more than would a man who bought a pint of beer need to buy a pint pot. And so it came about that steamers were designed which were specially constructed to carry oil in bulk, and a system was elaborated for erecting large tanks for the storage of petroleum in bulk at practically every port throughout the Far East. The expectation that the ingenuity of natives would provide utensils for the containing of oil in small quantities was not immediately realised, although from the very first oil tins served over and over again.

The business would scarcely have paid had the steamers been compelled to return in ballast to the Black Sea ports to load, and so they had to be so constructed that they could be cleaned, and, being so cleaned, could transport general cargo home even of the most delicate character. And this was accomplished by the "Shell" steamers, which repeatedly loaded rice, and even tea, without any deleterious effects to the cargo.

This state of things might have continued, but for the discovery of oil in Sumatra, and so long as the Royal Dutch Company continued their business in the antiquated fashion, the "Shell" Company could compete with Russian oil, even though hopelessly handicapped by the geographical position of their supplies. When, however, the production of the Dutch Indies increased, the Royal Dutch Company followed the methods of the "Shell" Company, and began to transport and market their oil also in bulk. And so it became necessary for the "Shell" Company to find, if possible, oil-producing territories also in the East, and we were fortunate in obtaining these in Kotei, in Dutch Borneo.

Success in striking oil was attained, but the petroleum proved of very heavy specific gravity, and it threatened great difficulties in finding a market. So we decided to adapt our ships to burning it as fuel under their boilers. This method of using petroleum was so successful that we urged it upon the British Government, giving them every opportunity for seeing its working and for their better conviction, bringing home a steamer under liquid fuel from Borneo, *viâ* the Cape, to London. And no one can, or probably would, dispute the claim of the "Shell" Company to have been the missionaries in the cause of liquid fuel and its practical use now throughout the world. The steamer which accomplished this historic voyage brought petrol in bulk the first time that it had ever been so carried, constituting another record for British enterprise. In those days, the consumption of petrol in the United Kingdom did not exceed 20,000 tons a year, and probably the entire world's consumption was under 200,000 tons.

The necessity of marketing the petrol compelled the "Shell" Company to accept low prices for their product in competition with the Standard Oil Company, and it may again be truly said that the motoring industry would never have reached the proportions it has since attained if the writer had not had the courage and the enterprise to bring the Far Eastern petrol to Europe. "Shell" spirit is now known throughout the world as the best that exists, and the trade in petrol has reached stupendous proportions, and, probably, if the consumption of the United States is taken into account, is not less than five million tons a year.

Another result of the character of the oil discovered in Borneo was the necessity of extracting the paraffin wax from the crude oil in order to make this liquid. This, too, was successfully accomplished, and the sale of paraffin wax produced throughout the East, including Burmah, is not less than 60,000 tons a year, and the value runs into many millions sterling.

The peculiar character of the Borneo oil has led to the discovery of extremely valuable by-products, and great industries will arise from them. Printing ink, varnish, and last, but by no means least, a great series of base dye products are manufactured from this oil, whilst a chance discovery of human interest has been found in the fact that one particular fraction of the oil is the most wonderful hair restorer that is yet known to Nature; and, after the war, this boon will be placed before the world, for it is not only applicable to human beings, but to all animals.

In due time, the Far East will be freed from the necessity of importing any lubricating oil, for the Eastern oils contain this in large quantities, and it is almost surprising that this important branch of the business has not reached greater proportions earlier, but the conditions attaching to the sale of lubricating oil, as those in the trade know, rendered it a business requiring methods which great self-respecting companies could not associate themselves with, and it is only the advent of the internal-combustion engine and aeroplanes, which require supplies of lubricating oil in such quantities as to render it capable of being conducted on sound ordinary business principles that will lead to its expansion.

The discovery of oil in Egypt, also due to the "Shell" Company's enterprise, adds another link to the long chain of bases from which the East may be supplied, for, in the Pacific, we have California, in the Persian Gulf, Abadan, in Rangoon, the Burmah Oil Company, whilst the "Shell" Company dominate the Dutch Indies and Sarawak, and in the West, vast supplies will be furnished by Mexico and Venezuela.

No wonder, then, that hundreds of steamers are being fitted to-day for burning liquid fuel, that great plans exist for building ships with internal-combustion engines for the use of heavy oil, and that vast preparations are being made for developing aviation, by which places, unknown either to motor traffic or to railway, may be reached, and some of the advantages of civilisation carried to many unfinished natives. The whole matter constitutes a gigantic subject, and these few lines can only be taken as a mere compendium of a question so vast that it would require a volume to expound it thoroughly.

I am, naturally, proud to have played so prominent a part in the creation of a very great industry fraught with nothing but blessing to the human race, and I will conclude by adding that only an insignificant part has been played by Germany in petroleum production.

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

CANADA FIFTY YEARS HENCE

GREAT FUTURE OF THE DOMINION.

[BY RT. HON. SIR GILBERT PARKER, BT.]

It may be said that prophecy on such a matter is all guesswork. So far as population is concerned that may be so, and yet we can make a profitable guess even on that. Taking the experience of the United States, as well as of Canada, the immigration and the increase of births over deaths would warrant us in believing that the population of Canada in 1968 will be not less than twenty-five millions at least, and as for industrial, commercial, agricultural and other interests, there can be no doubt of the immense strides that she will make.

In agriculture her production has already been enormous, and in fifty years from now, she will feed herself and the United States (for it must be remembered that the United States has already taken up all her agricultural land, with little to spare, while hundreds of thousands of American farmers settled in Canada during the past few years—42,918 entered in 1905), lend all that is needed to England, and export to other countries as well.

MORE PRODUCTION.

The prairie that was once called "a wedge of the great American desert" now yields immense crops, and the new area opened up by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway stretches wider still, the area of production.

Speaking of the United States, a New York newspaper of high standing said a few years ago:—

"The old figure used to be of America as a bounteous loaf-giver feeding the world. That picture of her is fading before our eyes. A great change has come. It is not alone that the tide of production slackens; it is that consumption grows even more rapidly. It is not wholly due to a smallish yield that we exported more fruits to Great Britain than of wheat to all the world last year, we shipped more value of cotton cloth than of flour."

Why, Alberta and Saskatchewan are each five times as large as the State of New York, as Ontario, a splendid agricultural province, is larger than the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Florida, and Ohio combined.

Manitoba alone has a greater wheat-growing capacity than the whole 46,000,000 acres under cultivation in the United States, and Canada has over 230,000,000 acres of the finest agricultural land in the world still to be settled.

LIGHT AND POWER.

Industrially, one has only to think of what Canada has produced in the way of munitions since the war began, and of the water-power and the electrical power she has. Niagara alone gives immense industrial power, as well as lighting for the cities of Ontario, and Shawinigan gives Montreal and district vast industrial force, while the falls formed by the waters of Lake Superior flowing into the St. Marie River at Sault St. Marie offer immense opportunities. Shawinigan will be the centre of great commercial enterprises. Pulp mills and aluminium works have flourished from the Shawinigan power, and this will extend, and has extended, to other industries.

Think of the mineral resources of Canada—good coal east and west, iron and steel works on the Atlantic coast and at Sault St. Marie, nickel mines at Sudbury which British capital has developed, coke furnaces at Camox, and iron furnaces at St. Maurice, Hull, and elsewhere.

As for capacity for industrial production, Canada is as happily placed as the United States, and that is saying much. Commercially, too, by her tariff carried on by a Free Trade Prime Minister like Sir Wilfrid Laurier, just as the late Sir George Reid, a Free Trader, continued a Protectionist policy for Australia, vast merchanting has been built up, and Canada has no longer to buy cheap cottons from the United States, and she has great department stores in Toronto and Winnipeg which vie with Selfridge's, Harrod's or Shoolbred's.—*Express.*

GERMAN SUBSIDIES.

EFFECT ON PACIFIC TRADE.

AUSTRALIAN LINE OUSTED.

We quote the following from the *Southland Daily News*:

Light is shed on some aspects of State-subsidised German shipping enterprises before the war to the detriment of British and Australian trade by the report of the Commission appointed by the Australian Minister for Trade and Customs, in 1916, to inquire into British and Australian trade in the South Pacific Islands.

The islands depend chiefly for their support and trading facilities on outside sources. They import all kinds of foods, machinery, clothing, implements, timber, and a very great variety of cheap goods and knick-knacks from abroad. Copra—their main product—is exported from all the islands, and, in addition, sugar and bananas from Fiji, Raratonga, etc.; rock phosphate from Ocean Island and Nauru; cocoa from Samoa; and minerals from New Caledonia. The total trade of the islands included between 30deg. south and 10deg. north is not less than £3,600,000 inwards and £4,800,200 outwards, excluding the Philippine Islands.

There can be little doubt, according to the Commission, that the trade of the South Pacific must largely be dominated by the nation whose ships can give the best services at the lowest rates of freight. Before the war, the British flag was flown by most of the ships trading among the islands and groups of islands, but a foreign element, though considerably localised, had secured what appeared to be a firm footing. Shipping that entered and cleared German Samoa in 1911 was represented almost wholly by British vessels, but in German New Guinea and neighbouring German possessions the whole of the steamships that entered and cleared appear to have been under the German flag. It was from this quarter that the Germans drove an Australian shipping firm. A German official publication gives the following particulars relating to steamships:

Under German Flag.

Possessions.	Arr.	Tons.
Samoa	—	1,043
Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, and Kaiser Wilhelm Land	576	431,119

Not Under German Flag.

Possessions.	Arr.	Tons.
Samoa	107	122,490
Bismarck Archipelago, Solomon Islands, and Kaiser Wilhelm Land	Nil.	Nil.

All the vessels, under steam, cited as not under the German flag, were, in fact, all under the British flag.

ATTRACTIVE TERMS TO SETTLERS.

The North German Lloyd, by instituting a service to Sydney, *viâ* German New Guinea, introduced a very serious competition, which drove the shipping of an Australian firm out of the German New Guinea and the German islands trade. The German fleet, consisting of three modern steamers, of over 3,000 tons, was heavily subsidised. In 1898, the Australian firm sent their steamers to trade with German New Guinea and other German possessions, and continued to do so, in spite of opposition from the German Jaluit Company, till 1907, when a director of the North German Lloyd went to Rabaul, and undertook, in consideration of the settlers agreeing to sign undertakings to ship exclusively with that company's steamers for five years, to grant very favourable shipping conditions, and specially low through rates to and from Germany, without the option of a British port, but with the option of selling copra in Sydney and cancelling the through bill of lading. It did not pay, however, to sell in Sydney with the through freight concessions.

These undertakings were readily entered into by German and other settlers. The freight for copra was to be 20s. from German new Guinea to Sydney, and 15 marks (13s. 6d.) a ton through from German New Guinea to Antwerp, Bremen, or Hamburg (optional), including cost of transhipment in Sydney. Freights from German New Guinea to Sydney were £1 per ton, and from Sydney to European ports by any cargo line, 40s. per ton upwards, in addition to which there were transhipping expenses in Sydney, 4s. per ton, making a minimum total cost of 64s. per ton, as against 55 marks (53s. 6d.), a difference of 10s. 6d. a ton in favour of shippers by the North German Lloyd Line. The German's fleet was excellent, his subsidy ample, his cargo assured, his organisation complete. The result was that his Australian competitor had to withdraw.

This scheme demonstrates the value of organised and co-operative methods in shipping. The German line of ships running from Hongkong to Sydney was in direct connection with the main lines from Germany to Sydney, and Germany to Hongkong, so that cargo could be taken from or to either Sydney or Hongkong to suit the convenience of the main lines of steamers to Europe or the local line, and not only ensure quicker passage, but enable steamers to obtain a fuller cargo at either end as required. There was no similar arrangement between British ships.

MINOR GERMAN COMPETITION.

There was other, but not so serious, competition. Hernsheim & Co., of German New Guinea, had two auxiliary schooners trading in the British Solomons, with an established depôt at Marau, and the Jaluit Gesellschaft had six auxiliary schooners trading in the Carolines, Marshall, and the Gilbert and Ellice groups, and maintained a small service from Hongkong to Sydney, *viâ* Caroline and Marshall Islands and New Guinea. The Jaluit Gesellschaft, who supplied coal to the German navy, chartered sailing vessels to bring Westport coal from New Zealand to Penape and Jaluit, and loaded these ships with copra from those ports, and also from Butaritari, to all parts of the world. By this method, they obtained the best steaming coal in the Southern Hemisphere and shipped their copra at very cheap rates. In fact, the Germans seem to have had the only complete shipping organisation between the Islands and the East. Such was the German pre-war competition, a competition which, though serious enough in itself, seemed only the beginning of wider operations.

The Australian and New Zealand shipping community, if not well-informed, knew at least that the Germans were contemplating schemes to capture a larger share of the Australian and New Zealand trade, and to develop extensively their commercial influence by affording greater trading and shipping facilities in the South Pacific, even as far as their possessions in Samoa. They had also proposed a service to Fiji, intending that the line from Singapore should, after calling at Rabaul, go on to Fiji. Two boats were actually *en route* for one of the new services when the war broke out.

The commission point out that, by a law of June 10th, 1914, the Chancellor of the German Empire received power to subsidise for fifteen years the postal services of the Empire with the Far East, Australia, and the German possessions in the Pacific, the subsidy to be paid to a German company, and the total sum of the subsidy to be 1,300,000 marks (£650,000). Further, the Chancellor was authorised to maintain, until March 31st, 1917, the subsidised line to Australia. It was stipulated that regular maximum services were to be made every four weeks on the Hongkong-Rabaul-Sydney line, every eight weeks on the Singapore-New Guinea-Samoa line, and every three months in the German islands; the mail boats were to be of German construction, and of a speed of 9½ knots and 11 knots. The war put a stop to these projects, but they provide a useful warning.

GT. BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

COMMON AIMS.

[BY DR. J. FORT NEWTON.]

(THE DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN PASTOR OF THE CITY TEMPLE).

What is the strongest bond between Britain and America? At a time when we are seeking every bond by which the world may be united and held together—seeking, indeed, to weave them into a new and lasting fellowship—it is well to ask such a question and try to find the answer. For all real ties will be needed in the days that lie before us, when there will be so many opportunities, not to say temptations, to swing wide of each other in matters of trade and other things that divide.

The strongest bond? For one thing it is not geography, even in face of the fact that one of the longest frontiers in the world is that between the Empire and the Republic—almost 4,000 miles without a fort, without a gun, without a battle ship; a line as invisible as it is unguarded. Nor is race or language, much as these have to do in making friendship not only real, but effective and fruitful, —and especially our great, rich, many toned language, in which Bunyan dreamed and Carlyle thundered and Lincoln uttered his simple, haunting eloquence.

IDEAS AND IDEALS.

No; in the end only spiritual ties hold when all others give way or are forgotten; and the strongest bond between these two peoples, upon whose sympathetic and intelligent fraternity so much depends, is a common and high ideal of life, of civilisation, of home, State, and Church. André Chevrillon used these words in a letter: "You English are so strange to us French, you are so utterly different from any other people in the world." But it is not so as between Briton and American; they think in the same world of ideas and ideals—our instincts and sentiments are the same.

Our differences are superficial, our likenesses fundamental. There is the same sturdy independence, the same grit and nothing do Americans value more than grit—the same respect for individual conscience, the same insistence on thinking for ourselves and on knowing why we do a thing before we do it. Even the national election, with all its mudslinging, does but betray our kinship. It makes an American homesick; it is so like our way of doing it. It is as though a man went out and encountered in the street what he thought for the moment was himself.

SOLIDARITY.

When one seeks to define the ideal which underlies our deep, mysterious kinship it "breaks through language and escapes." It is more real than words; it is a spiritual reality, living, growing, uniting many men of many races, many languages, into a solidarity of memory, service, and aspiration—a thing of vision, of sentiment, of dream, which finds expression in private liberty and public order at home, in friendliness and fair dealing abroad; in the conception of a commonwealth, the service of man to his neighbour, near and far. There is no need to define it, because we know what it is as we know our names.

Therefore we must stand together equally against absolutism and anarchy, guardians of the main line of human development. We did not seek this responsibility; we cannot evade it. The very genius of our common inheritance and aspiration—our self-helpful, self-governing, "live and let live" ideal of life—requires of us a leadership of service in the reorganisation of the world.

No differences of manner, no divergences of material interest, must be allowed to mar our spiritual agreement; and, if we are faithful to one another, the Eternal Goodwill will find in us an instrument for the blessing of all mankind.

THE GERMAN PRESIDENT.

HERR EBERT AND HIS PARTY.

Friederich Ebert, the German President, is important not as a personality, but as the representative of a force. That force is German Socialism. It is true that German Socialism has had great personalities in its service—Bebel and the elder Liebknecht, for example—and still has leaders of strongly developed individuality, but Ebert certainly does not belong to the former, and hardly to the latter, category. He is a typical example of how a man can rise to the top of a political party by solid commonplace gifts of head and character, coupled with indefatigable industry and keen interest in his work. It is through these qualities that, at the beginning of 1916, he became president of the Social Democratic party after Haase, who had previously held that office, had seceded with the nucleus of the Independents and it is because he was president of the party that he, later, became Chancellor. His past career is interesting only for its obscurity. In no essential particular does it differ from that of a score of his colleagues. He was born in 1871, as the son of a Heidelberg tailor, went through a saddler's apprenticeship, but early drifted into journalism and trade union officialdom. He was made editor of the Bremen Socialist paper, the *Bargerzeitung*, in 1902, and became secretary of an artisan organisation in 1900. The authority he acquired in these capacities gave him a seat in the Central Executive Committee of the party at the end of 1905; that is to say, five years before he was elected to the Reichstag by Elberfeld-Barmen. Down to the war he was, for the most part, one of the silent majority of the Parliamentary fraction, and since that time he appears to have distinguished himself mainly as the consistent champion of orthodoxy—in the sense of fidelity, not to the doctrines of Marx, but to the views of the majority of his colleagues. As the more solid and dependable of the two, he would probably have been given preference over Scheidemann, who was associated with him in the party presidency by the Socialist Congress at Würzburg in October, 1917, even if he had not had the superior claim in virtue of seniority.

SOCIALIST ATTITUDE TO WAR.

But if Ebert is personally uninteresting, the same cannot be said of the political force as the representative of which he alone has any significance in his new office. The attitude of German Socialists has to many people been one of the great puzzles of the war, and what they are doing now may for the moment deepen the mystery. They were described as the obsequious henchmen of Wilhelm II., and behold, they have flung him down and put themselves in his place. How are we to account for this apparent contradiction? Naturally, until the Socialists themselves are a little more candid about their war policy than they have been so far, it will be impossible to give a very definite answer to this question; but precisely the latest developments in Germany suggest that they may, after all, only have been playing their own particular game, with a good deal of subtlety and shrewdness. If they had acted otherwise a German victory would have meant for them, if not practical extinction, at any rate serious detriment, and a German defeat might have involved them, along with everyone and everything else, in all the disagreeable consequences of Bolshevik anarchy. As it is, they can console themselves for national disaster by a party triumph which they might have had to struggle for through whole generations, if it had not been for the war and their country's failure in it. Paradoxical though it may seem to Englishmen, there are to-day, undoubtedly, many thousands of Germans who are rejoicing over the result of the war, because it means—or at any rate seems for the moment to mean the realisation of their dearest and long-cherished political dream.

THE PARTY'S DILEMMA.

The outbreak of the war placed the German Socialists in a difficult dilemma. Throughout their career, as a party, they had denounced much more vigorously than anyone else both militarism and all the other hateful things they have been engaged in fighting for during the last four years. They had consistently voted in the Reichstag against all estimates for the army, the navy, and the colonies. They were opposed to monarchy in general and to their own Emperor in particular. As soon as the crisis became acute in July, 1914, their central committee published a manifesto condemning the Austrian ultimatum to Serbia in the strongest possible language, and protesting against a single German being sacrificed to the policy embodied in that document. Moreover, they knew quite well that the war was, in a special sense, being directed against themselves, that it was a deliberate attempt to sap their influence before it became really dangerous to the classes which really ruled Germany. Of that there can be no doubt. In the eyes of the dominant clique of Junkers and officers, successful wars were the great specific for political diseases. They regarded Socialism as the most serious of these ailments, and there was no doubt that Germany, where the most virulent form of it originated, had got it very badly. At the general elections of 1912 the Socialists polled 4,239,000 votes, or 34.8 per cent. of the total cast. They had risen steadily to that level for some decades at the cost of every other party in the country. In important areas, the Socialists were already in a large majority. Thus, with a total poll of 307,000, they took 75.48 per cent. of the votes given in Berlin. In the metropolitan area, their candidates received altogether 580,000 votes, which was equivalent to a population of some two and a half million. There were individual candidates who obtained polls which are unthinkable in this country. In the south division of Berlin, Ledebour, who has so frequently been mentioned as an Independent leader, was the choice of 142,000 electors. Another Independent, Zubeil, received in the Berlin suburban constituency of Teltow-Beeskow no fewer than 162,770 votes, or 58,000 more than in the previous election of 1907. In the other big industrial centres, especially in the Protestant areas, a very similar state of affairs was found. At Hamburg-Altona, nearly 165,000 Socialist votes were given; at Leipzig, 98,800, at Dresden, 81,200, and at Munich, 67,600. These figures will help to explain what is happening in the big German towns now that militarism has been exposed as a sham and the discipline it enforced has gone to pieces.

THE PARALLEL OF 1870.

It was quite evident to all careful observers that if this kind of thing went on—as it was bound to do so long as the progressive industrialisation of the country continued—it must lead, before many decades had passed, to something in the nature of a revolution and the transfer of political power from the Prussian land magnates, in whose hands it was then concentrated, to the artisan classes. Experience had shown, however, that there was one effective check to the spread of Socialism. That was a successful war. In 1870, Bebel had opposed the war with all the force of his vigorous personality and his brilliant eloquence, but the result had been that the band of followers which he had gathered round him with so much labour had melted away, and he had to begin practically all over again. Would not similar circumstances produce a similar effect? That was the calculation of the Pan-Germans and the Junkers, and, unquestionably, this reckoning was one of the main reasons why they drew the sword in 1914. At the same time, it was a desperate game, for the loss of the war to them meant the loss of everything. They knew it, and the Socialists knew it too. But what were the latter to do? If they had actively opposed the war while it was in progress and it had ended in a triumph for Germany, they would have suffered a set-back similar to that which befell Bebel in 1870-1. On the other hand, if they shouted with the crowd they might well hope to hold their own, or even to extend their sway over the masses of the German people. In the other alternative—that of defeat—they would keep their organisation and their authority unimpaired, and be ready to take over the inheritance of the discredited rulers the moment the crash came. This seems to be what has actually happened. It is, of course, impossible to say positively that the strength of Socialism in Germany to-day is such that it can continue to keep the reins of power in its hands, but we have seen what its forces were in 1912, and there can be no doubt that the military *débâcle* of the Empire has increased them enormously.

PAYING THE COST OF WAR.

FRENCH FINANCIER'S SCHEME.

[FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" CORRESPONDENT.]

M. Jacques Stern, Deputy for the Department of the Basses Alpes, who is a well-known specialist in financial questions, has developed a scheme for the liquidation of the cost of the war. M. Stern has already given his plan in broad lines to his colleagues on the fiscal legislation commission, and most of the members of the commission have approved his scheme. Many deputies belonging to various groups have signed the moving of a resolution tending in principle to found a financial company of the nations which will assess between them, in proportion to their respective populations and resources of contribution, the fiscal duties that will cover the expenses occasioned by the war.

The following are the principal arguments in support of the plan of M. Stern. In the first place what are the general expenses of the war? From fairly reliable statistics, the general war expenditure may be estimated at £35,000,000,000, divided thus: £23,400,000,000 for the Allies' war debt, and £11,600,000,000 for the enemies' war debt. Of this grand total of £35,000,000,000, it is necessary to deduct an equivalent corresponding to the receipts obtained through taxation, or about £4,000,000,000, leaving a debit balance to be covered of £31,000,000,000. If the rate of interest on capital be fixed at 5 per cent. and the necessary amortisation premium at ½ per cent. on a war debt of £31,000,000,000 for redemption in fifty years, annual drawings from a sinking would have to be covered in the sum of £1,139,600,000 by the Allies, and by a contribution of £565,400,000 annually by the enemy. Further, the amount of damages defined in principle by the armistice, and of which the burden has been accepted by the enemy, can be valued at a capital of £4,000,000,000.

But over and above this expense, how shall the £1,139,600,000 be allotted which will henceforward annually burden the the budget of the Allies? A question comes in here. In what measure, or to what extent, will the defeated Central Powers be able to bear the burden of all the material consequences of the war, that is, to pay all the expenses? In whatever manner this problem may be solved it seems that our war burdens, amounting annually to £1,139,600,000, should and ought to be distributed proportionately between the Allies, according to their respective populations and means of contributing. To this end, a financial company of nations should be created which would take over the war expenses of the Allies valued at £20,720,000,000. This company would create an international security, of which each associated State would pay the interest and amortisation for its own quota, all the associated States guaranteeing jointly the total annuity of £1,139,600,000, each one of these allotted national shares being respectively stated in dollars, pounds sterling, francs, roubles, and so on. Each section of this international loan should only be negotiable in the country where it falls due.

M. Stern further says: The world's economic restoration depends upon measures that will restore credit, for without credit no human activity is possible. The bill for all the belligerents to foot by the end of December, 1917, amounted to £25,324,000,000. This sum is thus subdivided among the Allies:—

Great Britain	£ 5,460,000,000
France	£ 4,076,800,000
Russia	£ 3,681,600,000
United States	£ 1,393,600,000
Italy	£ 1,216,800,000
Belgium, Serbia, Rumania, and Portugal	£ 1,144,000,000
Total for the Allies	£16,972,000,000
Central Empires	£ 9,350,400,000

The Swiss Banking Corporation arrived at other conclusions. This body estimates the outlays for all the belligerents from August, 1914, to July, 1918, at over £35,000,000,000, as stated in my previous message. M. Jacques Stern points out that the annual Budgets amounting to £27,300,000,000, are covered by Consolidated and short-term loans. Further, in the resolution to be submitted to Parliament, details are given of the respective populations of the Allied Powers and the Centrals, their respective Budgetary expenses, and the yearly burdens resulting from their National Debts. The promoters of this far-reaching scheme regard it as imperative to discriminate between the ordinary annual expenditure of each State and the extraordinary charges resulting from participation in the international conflict. In future, each State would fix as it likes the expenses in connection with its interior administration, its pre-war debt, and the political or social reforms necessary to its own development. War expenses are another affair. The financial association of the nations would issue an international security, the interest and amortisation of which would be borne by each State according to its apportioned part. All the States in partnership would jointly guarantee the total annual interest and amortisation, estimated at £1,139,600,000. To each State in partnership an amount of stock would be delivered equal to its actual war outlay. The State can give this stock to its creditors as security, but it will be liable to the financial international association for an annual payment equal to its "contributive part," corresponding proportionately to the number of inhabitants.

"GUARANTEE" PROPOSALS.

The financial association is to receive from each partner State a guarantee, secured by the Customs, Government monopolies, State railways, etc., and in the event of a State failing to meet its engagements it would lose its administrative rights to these sources of revenue. The total charges would represent 3.43 per cent. of the sum total of the national wealth of the nations taken together, estimated by M. Raoul Peret, President of the Budget Commission, at £102,280,000,000. Patriots may reason that Germany and her allies responsible for the war should bear all the moral and material consequences; that is, a yearly outlay of £1,705,000,000. Though good in principle, this reasoning will be difficult to apply for the moment, because the revenue derived from the public wealth of the Centrals and their allies did not reach £2,800,000,000 in 1914. What would these revenues be worth to-day, with the depreciation of the enemy's moneys on all the markets. The war burdens, it is argued, should be divided between the allied States proportionately to their populations. An initial penalty would be imposed on the enemy for the entire reparation of damages done, estimated provisionally at £4,000,000,000. Our enemies, it is thought, are sure to ask for admission to such a financial system, which, through its working and large means, is the only way by which we may arrive at the re-establishment of the credit of each partner State and a sound monetary system. This problem is to be submitted to, and decided upon, by the Allied Governments, which will have the exclusive right to draw up the conditions and guarantees under which the enemy may be granted admission to the financial association of the nations after the terrible crime he has committed. For the moment we have only to consider the financial consequences resulting from the dividing among the Allies of an annual outlay of £1,139,600,000, and a debt of not less than £20,720,000,000. M. Jacques Stern and others will submit to the high assembly the proposed resolution, confident that if the Allies arrive at a common agreement to distribute equitably between themselves the general war expenses which have, or have not yet, been attributed to the enemy they will rapidly reinstate throughout the world the essential conditions for economic development—in one word, credit.

DANES FIGHT FOR THE ALLIES.

"At least 73,000 Danes have fought, side by side with England and her Allies, against the Germans," said Mr. W. Petersen, speaking at Liverpool Street Hotel, London, recently. "Thousands of Danes in this country, being refused for the Army, went out to Canada, Australia and America, where they enlisted."

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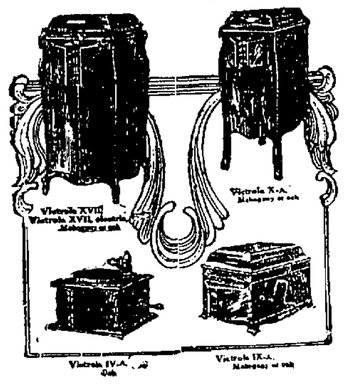
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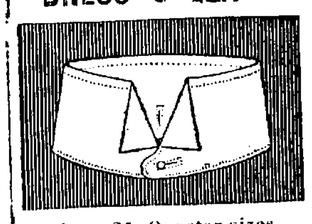
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THE ANNA ALMEIDA CASE.

"NINE MONTHS IS GOING TO BE HELL"

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. P. W. Goldring, appearing on behalf of Anna Almeida, who is under sentence of 9 months' hard labour for returning from banishment, applied unsuccessfully for the re-opening of the case.

Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, C.S.P., appeared for the Police.

Mr. Goldring stated that there were certain facts which he wished to bring before the Magistrate's notice. In the first place, he had been in communication with the Captain-Superintendent of Police in regard to the woman, for whom subscriptions were being raised amongst people in the Colony to pay her passage to Singapore, whither she desired to proceed. Owing to some misunderstanding, which he had no doubt the C.S.P. would admit, the case, which he asked to be postponed, was not remanded, with the result that when the woman was brought before the Magistrate he did not appear. He actually had a certain amount of money in his possession to pay the woman's passage to Singapore. After having consulted the C.S.P., he received a message from the latter to the effect that the question of sending the woman to Singapore could not be considered as she was a deportee from the Colony. He did not understand, however, that the woman was to have been brought before the Magistrate and sentenced. The woman was banished on June 28th, 1917, and she returned. He knew of one occasion when she did return because she visited his office on the same matter which brought her again to the Colony, namely, certain goods. When she was deported, her furniture, etc., to the value of $78, which she had in the Colony, was left to be disposed of. The money was in the hands of a Police officer, who was no longer in the Police Force, Sergeant Fowler. His client endeavoured to get that money and another sum of $34, due her by a lady friend. She came back to the Colony to see him with the idea of recovering the money. He had done his best, but the result seemed doubtful, because had the money been collected it would have either been in the Treasury or in the Police books.

Mr. Wolfe: I think it is a purely private matter.

Mr. Goldring: I think the money might have been deposited.

Mr. Wolfe: I have not looked up the Police books.

Mr. Goldring remarked that that was the reason for the woman's return. He was told, on enquiry, that Sergt. Fowler might have turned the money over to the Police when he left. When the woman came to his office, he told her it was foolish for her to have done so. Then she went back to Macao, and, after seeing the Governor of Macao, returned with a letter to the A.D.C., or somebody, setting forth the facts and making it a sort of justification for her return. She thought it would be a good excuse. He did not think that she wished to stay either in Hongkong or Macao. However that might be, he thought the Magistrate had passed an exceedingly heavy sentence a sentence which was usually passed on the most hardened criminal. The woman was over 60 years of age, and had no means of subsistence. He thought they could afford to be merciful, and he suggested that she should be sent back to Macao, because she could not be sent to Singapore. Nine months was going to be hell for a woman without money. It was awful for a woman of her age to serve 9 months in prison in Hongkong. She came to Hongkong thinking that the letter was a sufficient guarantee.

The Magistrate remarked that when the woman came in January she had a letter from the Commissioner of Police. She saw Mr. Wolfe and he told the woman that she should not come back again without the permission of the Hongkong Government. She was asked not to show her face in Hongkong again, but, a fortnight later, she returned.

Mr. Goldring: With a letter from a high official.

Mr. Wolfe replied that the letter was sent to the A.D.C. and began "Monsieur Camarade." That could hardly be called an official communication.

Mr. Goldring replied that his client thought it a sufficiently good protection. She wanted her $78 back. If a person were absent from the Colony she could not bring an action without being able to put up securities, and there would be all sorts of obstacles put in her way. She was not a young woman and her earning capacity was small; except, perhaps, as a seamstress. She had a *bona fide* belief that the letter would be a protection to her. Her English was not of the best, and, therefore, she might not have understood. He, himself, had advised her to go back and do things in a proper manner. If she could go to Singapore, she would have enough money for her passage, and she would not land destitute. In any case, the sentence inflicted was terrible. He thought the best thing would be to send her to Macao, and, with the assistance of the C.S.P., endeavour to trace the money.

The C.S.P. said he had a conversation with Mr. Goldring referring to subscriptions for sending the woman to Singapore, and promised to consider the matter. After making further enquiries,

(*Continued at foot of next column.*)

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

CHINESE FINED $15,000.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. J. R. Wood, two Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of 199 taels of opium.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, who appeared for the defendants, pleaded guilty on behalf of the first defendant.

Inspector Gordon stated that the two men came together to the Kowloon Railway Station, and booked tickets for Shek Lung. The luggage was searched and part of the opium was found concealed in the middle of several Chinese books, while the other opium was found concealed round a rattan basket. The men had returned from Singapore and had, apparently, evaded the Customs' officers there. When the opium was discovered, the first defendant claimed the luggage, but when the Police wanted to open the box, they found that the second defendant had the key. The Police arrested both men, because they feared that if they let one go, the other would disclaim possession of the opium. The Police, however, were ready to accept the plea of the first defendant.

Mr. d'Almada stated that the first defendant had been a travelling trader in Netherlands India for four years and was returning to his country, *viâ* Singapore and Hongkong. He had been asked by a friend to convey a parcel of books to someone in the country, and, to oblige the man, undertook to do this. He met second defendant on board the vessel at Penang. They, subsequently, lived at the same boarding house here, and took the same train to Canton. The first defendant was suffering from beri-beri, and, therefore, gave the key to second defendant.

Mr. Wood discharged the second defendant. He informed the first defendant that the value of the opium was $2,340 and that the opium dross found on him was worth $45. He imposed fines amounting to $15,200 with the alternative of twelve months' hard labour. The opium was confiscated.

CHINESE COAL THIEVES.

BOATMEN'S INGENUITY FRUSTRATED.

The ingenious attempt and inglorious failure of two Chinese—one a junk-owner and the other a boatman—to escape arrest, by capsizing the craft on which they had stowed away coal taken from the *Kogei Maru*, was related at the Marine Court yesterday, when Chang Tai, master of a sampan, and Wang Chui, a boatman, were charged before Commander C. W. Beckwith.

Sergt. Edward Bond, stated that when he was on patrol duty off Kellep Island about 1 a.m. on February 14th, he noticed the defendants' sampan leaving the *Kogei Maru*, which was discharging a cargo of coal. He called out to the men to stop, but no attention was paid. He, thereupon, fired a revolver and the defendants, immediately afterwards, capsized the craft. They swam to some junks a little distance away and concealed themselves in junk 262v.

The boat when it was capsized was three parts full of coal.

The defendants pleaded that, frightened by the shot, they both rushed to one side of the boat, with the result that it capsized.

Mr. Beckwith fined each defendant $25 or one month's imprisonment.

however, he found it was impossible to send the woman to Singapore as the Singapore authorities would send her straight back. Continuing, Mr. Wolfe said the woman had been sent away as an undesirable character—as a procuress of women and girls—and it was impossible for the Singapore authorities to allow her to land there. He informed Mr. Goldring of that fact, but regretted not having informed him that the remand, therefore, fell through. Mr. Goldring had stated that he (the C.S.P.) had not told him that the woman had been sentenced. He must have accidentally omitted to tell him; that was why he suggested appearing to-day. However, that did not in any way alter the facts of the case, which were as the Magistrate had already stated. The woman came back with a letter from the Commissioner of Police at Macao and he sent her back the same day on a steamer, warning her, and sending a letter to the Commissioner of Police, definitely informing him that she was liable to imprisonment for returning to Hongkong, unless she was provided with a permit. She had returned again, and he had her charged. He did not think the sentence too severe. The woman came into it with her eyes open, and, if the Police were to allow that sort of thing, every Chinese or other person banished, would be flooding him with letters from Commissioners of Police and the Colony would be crowded with banishees. There was a proper procedure, and he had recently allowed a banishee to pass through the Colony, as there was no other easy way of going from Canton to the Coast Ports. The Police had, in that instance, received a letter from the firm of solicitors, acting on his behalf, and the man passed through the Colony, under the surveillance of the Police. As regards the $78, he would be glad to be of any assistance to Mr. Goldring.

The Magistrate: I will reduce the sentence, by three months, to six months' hard labour.

The defendant, when she was led out of Court, exclaimed: "I never kept girls for bad purposes; it is a lie."

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR R. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

The Commandant records, with deep regret, the deaths of No. 709 Corpl. W. Tulip, Machine-gun Co., on February 12th, 1919, and No. 359 Pte. H. Macfarlane, "A" Co., on 7th Feb., 1919.

No. 801 Pte. A. H. Skelton, "B" Co., is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, from 27th Feb., 1919.

No. 836 Pte. G. Fowler, "A" Co., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, from 17th Feb., 1919.

No. 877 Pte. C. B. Buyers and No. 896 Pte. R. C. Faithfull, "D" Co., are permitted to resign under Section 7 (2) of the Military Service Ordinance, 1917, dated 12th Feb., 1919

TRANSFER.

No. 573 Corpl. H. B. L. Dowbiggin "B" Co., and No. 315 Pte. A. T. Stubbs, "A" Co., are transferred to the Mounted Section, dated 11th Feb., 1919

LEAVE.

Capt. G. G. Wood, is granted 8 months' leave, from 20th April, 1919

Capt. C. Champkin, is granted 12 months' extension of leave, from 28th Feb., 1919.

Lieut. H. R. B. Hancock, "A" Co., is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 6th December, 1919

Corpl. G. S. Archbald, "A" Co., is granted 6 months' leave, to date from day of departure

Corpl. D. Austin, Engineer Co., is granted 7 months' leave, from 1st May, 1919.

Lce.-Corpl. P. H. Rolfe, Signalling Section, is granted 12 months' leave, from 27th March, 1919.

Pte. W. L. Leask, "B" Co., is granted 2 months' leave, from 18th Feb., 1919.

Pte. L. C. Robinson, Signalling Section, is granted 6 months' leave, from 19th Feb., 1919.

Pte. J. G. Garraway, "B" Co., is granted 7 months' leave, from 23rd April, 1919.

Pte. G. A. Tisdall, "B" Co., is granted 6 months' extension of leave, from 10th Feb., 1919.

Spr. M. M. Maas, Engineer Co., is granted 8 months' leave, from 10th March, 1919.

Spr. W. Weir, Engineer Co., is granted 7 months' leave, from 1st May, 1919.

(*a*) The attention of all concerned is drawn to Section 7 (2) of the Military Service Ordinance, 1917, which is re-published for information: 7 (2) Every member of the Hongkong Defence Corps who attains the age "of fifty-five years while being a member of the said Corps shall upon attaining that age be discharged unless he elects to continue to be subject to military service."

After the honourable service they have rendered during the War the General Officer Commanding is of opinion they need have no hesitation now in availing themselves of the terms of the Act.

(*b*) All men who have passed their 46th birthday will be excused all parades until further notice. *N.B.*, Any man wishing to do Musketry can do so voluntarily.

(*c*) All men who have passed their 41st birthday will be required to do Musketry and the parades requisite for T.E.T. only.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY MAJOR J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHER'S BATTERY.

Monday, 17th Feb.:—
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill.
Tuesday, 18th Feb.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. All Layers.
Friday, 21st Feb.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill.
5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. All Layers.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN W. RUSSELL.

(1) Members as detailed by C.S.M. will parade at Lyeemun at 6 p.m. on February 19th. A launch will leave Blake Pier at 5 p.m. and return after run is completed.

Officer on duty on February 19th—Captain W. Russell.

(2) N.C.O's. and men who have not settled their accounts for Company Dinner are requested to do so early.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

PARADES.

Sunday, 16th Feb.:—
The Infantry Battalion will parade as under at King's Park Range to fire as follows:—
200 yards, (*a*) five rounds per man at 3 tiles per man in 45 seconds, (*b*) 15 rounds per man at a Silhouette Figure No. 3 in one minute, from command "Rapid Fire." Rifles to be loaded and 4 rounds in Magazine. Firers to stand in trench as in Practice 7 of the Annual Musketry Course.
The Platoon obtaining the highest percentage of hits will become holders of the Pollock Cup for one year.
Dress, drill order with pouches.
Time of starting:—
8 a.m. No. 8 Platoon.
8.30 a.m. Machine-gun Company and Mounted Section.
9.00 a.m. No. 3 Platoon and Signalling Section.
9.30 a.m. "D" Company.
10.00 a.m. No. 4 Platoon.
10.30 a.m. " 2 "
11.00 a.m. " 5 "
11.30 a.m. " 7 "
12.00 noon " 6 "
12.30 p.m. " 1 "

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE.

Tuesday, 18th Feb.:—
4.15 p.m. The following N.C.O's. and men and others who have completed their T.E.T. (or are exempted from passing) and have not fired these practices, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. Lce.-Corpl. F. J. Murray, Ptes. W. Schofield, F. H. Smith, J. Marshall, J. M. Murray, B. Young, P. T. Rozario, R. M. Silva, G. A. Carvalho, D. Ritchie, W. B. Hind, A. K. Mackenzie, Joseph W. Taylor, and H. Sykes.
Dress, drill order with pouches.
Officer in Charge Lieut. C. H. Blason.
Two N.C.O's from No. 2 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

Friday, 21st Feb.:—
5.15 p.m. As for Tuesday, February 18th. Officer in Charge, Lieutenant Thomas. Two N.C.O's from No. 8 Platoon (to be detailed by Platoon Commander) will attend to assist.

"D" COMPANY.

N.C.O's. and men over 36 years of age who wish to fire their Musketry Course are asked to send their names to the O.C. Company

MOUNTED SECTION.

Monday, 17th Feb.
5.15 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables
Dress, drill order

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY SEC. LIEUT. J. K. W. BEARD.

PARADES.

Reference Order, dated 7th February, 1919, the Parade order for Saturday, February 15th, at Headquarters is cancelled. The Competition [illegible] Kowloon [illegible] Kennedy Road at 2.30 p.m. will take place as stated.

Monday, 17th Feb.:
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 19th Feb.:
3 p.m. 16 Cadets as detailed fall in outside City Hall.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.D.C.
Hongkong, 14th February, 1919.

NOTICE.

The dress for Officers attending the Engineers' Ball on February 14th is Mess Dress (for those in possession of it).

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

GOOD SERVICE MEDALS.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government has been pleased to award the Police Reserve Good Service medal to the following:

1. Chief Inspector Mason, M.C. (on Active Service).
2. Staff Inspector J. C. Wildin.
3. Staff Inspector R. G. McEwen.
4. Accountant A. Balean.
5. Staff Inspector B. W. Tape.
6. Musketry Inspector Fisher.
7. Inspector F. A. V. Ribeiro.
8. Inspector Un Hew Fan.
9. Cr.-Sergt. 41 Pun Yun Fong.
10. Cr.-Sergt. 545 C. M. Castro.
11. Cr.-Sergt. 657 Faithfull.
12. Sergt. 548 M. Baptista.
13. Sergt. 4 George Lee.
14. Bandsman 583 D. C. Baptista.
15. P.-c. 537 J. G. Ozorio.
16. P.-c. 534 N. C. Lorenciano.
17. P.-c. 569 A. M. Silva.
18. P.-c. 763 A. Hicks.
19. P.-c. 707 E. J. Noronha.

General Order No. 8, of 1919, also states that His Excellency has been pleased to grant the Police Reserve Good Service medal to P.-c. 161 Leung Cheung Man, who has been commended on three occasions since August, 1918, for meritorious conduct.

INSPECTION.

H.E. the Officer Administering the Government will inspect the Police Reserve Force at 3.45 p.m. to-day (Saturday, February 15th), on the Murray Parade ground. Blue uniform, helmets with spikes, belts and rifles. Fall in at H.K.D.C. Headquarters, at 3 p.m. sharp. All General and Total Exempts to attend. No. 2 Co. will parade at 2.40 p.m.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND INSPECTORS

Will attend at H.K.D.C. Headquarters ground, at 2.15 p.m.

PARADE REPORTS.

The sending of Weekly Parade Reports (Form No. 10), is discontinued until further orders.

Hongkong, February 14th, 1919.

CONCERT IN ROYAL NAVAL THEATRE.

A very successful Concert was held in the Royal Naval Theatre, on Thursday evening, in aid of the Naval and Garrison Wesleyan Church Organ Fund. There was a large attendance and the Committee are glad to state that the required sum was obtained. They thank all whose services tended towards the success of the evening.

The following programme was carried out, the items being all of excellent quality and highly appreciated, the audience demanding numerous encores:—

Pianoforte Duet, "Qui Vive" (Ganz).
Miss M. Stanley and Mr. Wain.
Song, "A perfect day," Mr. Jennings.
Song, "More in Sorrow," Mr. Canavan.
Song, Waltz Song from "Tom Jones,"
Mrs. M. Stevens.
Song, "The Watchman,"
Mr. E. T. Crocker.
Song, "Mother of Mine," Mrs. Duncan.
Pianoforte Solo.—(*a*) Waltz in G flat.
(Chopin).
(*b*) "Charge of the Hussars" (Spindler)
Mr. F. Trijseenaar.
Song, "Until," Mrs. Duncan.
Imitations, Mr. Day.
Song, "The Hunt's up,"
Mr. E. T. Crocker.
Song, "May day at Islington,"
Mrs. M. Stevens.
Song, "At Dawning," Mr. Jennings.
Song, "On the Staff," Mr. Canavan.

SPORT.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

Mr. H. J. Gedge has kindly offered to present a silver cup for a Hong Four-ball competition to be competed for under the following conditions:—

To be played as a knock-out tournament by four-ball matches over the main course at Fanling. Scoring to be on the American plan, *viz.*, one point for the best ball, and one for the lower aggregate score of the two players on each side, at each hole. Competitors (all of whom must be members of or subscribers to the club) to enter in couples; both must belong to the same Hong (or Government Department, Regiment, etc.) Any number of couples belonging to the same Hong, etc., may enter. Handicaps to be arranged by a special sub-Committee to be appointed for the purpose. Entries may be made at Happy Valley, Fanling or to the Hon. Secretary. Entries to close on the 28th instant.

CAPTAIN'S CUP

The winner of the February round for this Cup was F. Maitland with a score of 93-11=82 net.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. *v.* R.G.A.

In this League match, to be played at Kowloon to-day, at 2.15 p.m., the home team will be represented by:—J. P. Robinson, L. J. Blackburn, D. M. Goodall, C. P. James, C. S. Stapleton, L. E. S. Hodge, H. H. Tayler, H. Overy, R. Pestonji, A. de Sousa and E. J. Edwards.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

The defeat of the Club by the Royal Engineers, on Saturday, has put an entirely different complexion on the Hongkong League, for which, until their reverse, the Club were the favourites. The Navy team is now fancied; indeed, the sailors may easily win both competitions. They have to play the Royal Engineers and the Club in the Hongkong League. A victory over the sappers would put the sailors a point ahead of the Club, so that a win for the Club would be an absolute necessity if they are to carry off the cup. Even if the sappers again rise to the occasion and defeat the Navy, a win for the Navy over the Club will still give them the league, although in that case the Club would be content with a draw, which would leave them a point ahead of their opponents.

A meeting of the Hongkong League was held in Victoria Barracks on Thursday evening, Mr. J. Wilton presiding. Two Navy players, Brotherwood and Ward, were re-instated in the 2nd Division. The resignation of the University was accepted, and all matches in which they have taken part were erased from the records. With regard to the re-arrangement of postponed fixtures, it was decided to leave the matter to Club secretaries to arrange dates between themselves, notifying the league Secretary as soon as settled. The next meeting will be held on the first Thursday, in March.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association followed, the chief business being to receive the Referees' Board's recommendation in the case of three players ordered off the field in the Club *v.* Navy match, played on 7th December, 1918, and in the South China Athletic *v.* Royal Engineer match, played on 25th January, 1919. All the offenders received the usual punishment, viz., nothing. Four out of the five first division teams have had players sent off the field this season for unseemly conduct, but, so far, not one of the offenders has been punished. Last Saturday there was another disgraceful exhibition which ended in two players being ordered off the field in the Navy *v.* South China Athletic match, but the football authorities have not yet dealt with this case, so the same players will be at liberty to create another disturbance to-day if they are playing. Nearly all the trouble has been due this season to men losing their tempers and starting to fight. A man cannot be expected to take a deliberate blow from anybody without returning it, but a player is surely not justified in taking the law into his own hands and striking an opponent because he is beaten, or imagines himself fouled. The player to make an example of such a case is clearly the man who strikes the first blow, but the football authorities cannot, apparently, grasp this, and solemnly "admonish" or "reprimand," which is like pouring water on a duck's back.

It was proposed by Mr. Black, and seconded by Mr. Wong, that the services of two Indian policemen be sought to assist with the crowd of Chinese spectators when the South China Athletic are playing. On the proposal of Mr. Gerrard, seconded by Mr. Wilton, the Hon. Sec. was requested to write to the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak asking him to accept office in the Association as a Vice-President, and to the Rev. Mr. Bundle, C.F., requesting him to become a Committee vice Lieut. A. E. Hall. The Hon. Sec. of the Hongkong F.C. announced that $350 had been handed over to the Hon. Treasurer of the Linfield Fund as a result of the Charity matches played on Boxing Day.

There is no first division football to-day, but the South China Athletic and the Royal Engineers meet in the semi-final of the shield competition and a great game is expected. There are two second division matches taking place, that between the Staff and Departments and St. Joseph's College having been postponed on account of the Police Re-

(Continued at foot of next column.)

serve parade. The match on the fixture-list between 87th Co. R.G.A. and the 88th Co. R.G.A., which should have taken place yesterday evening, was postponed.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

SHIELD COMPETITION SEMI-FINAL.

Royal Engineers *v.* South China Athletic—Club ground. Kick-off, 4.15 p.m.

HONGKONG LEAGUE—DIVISION II.

South China Athletic Res. *v.* Navy Res.—Military ground. Kick-off, 2.30 p.m.

83rd Co. R.G.A. *v.* Kowloon—Navy ground. Kick-off, 4.30 p.m.

The following team will represent Kowloon in a second division League match *v.* the 83rd Co. R.G.A., to-day, at 4.30 p.m. on the Navy Ground:—V. F. M. de Britto; A. Jackson and C. H. Cave; A. van Langenberg, G. White and A. Simmons; F. Wheeler; J. Rasmussen, T. L. Knight, W. A. Hyder and B. A. Hyder. Reserves:—J. Lima and E. Mason.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"SERVICES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND."

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to use your columns to voice what, I feel sure, are the sentiments of the Garrison, both past and present.

The "Services' Entertainment Fund," has for the past two and a half years very considerably relieved the lot of the Troops stationed in Hongkong. It has provided funds for bathing picnics, whist-drives, concerts, sports, tournaments and many other means of entertainment, when these were badly needed, counter-acting the hardships entailed by the high rate of exchange and the then scale of pay.

On the occasion of the closing of the Fund, our hearty thanks are due to the generous subscribers who have been ever willing to give donations when called upon. The kind thought which prompted these subscriptions is fully appreciated. Our thanks are also due to the Honorary Secretary, Honorary Treasurer, and Committee who have worked so hard and ungrudgingly to make the Fund the great success which it has been: in this connection, the names of the following gentlemen are worthy of special mention: The Rev. T. Robinson, Rev. G. Hastings, Rev. C. L. Cooper Hunt, and Chief Writer F. Warne.

In recording these sentiments, the letter is not complete without an appreciation of the work put in by Mr. T. W. Dowley, the enthusiastic Secretary of the Cigarette and Tobacco Fund, whose unflagging energy and unfailing interest has been responsible for many gifts of cigarettes.—Yours faithfully,

ONE OF THE GARRISON.

Hongkong, February 14th, 1919."

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

CANTON, February 14th.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE BANK.

A new bank organised by the manager of the Taiwan Bank and Chinese capitalists will be opened shortly with its headquarters in Formosa and branches in Canton and Singapore. It will be named the "Wa Nam Bank." The manager of the Taiwan Bank has been elected Chief manager, and Chinese have been elected as advisers and committee. The Chief Manager will proceed to Japan shortly in the interests of this new enterprise.

BURGLARY IN SHAMEEN.

It is reported that during the Chinese New Year holidays a hundred pieces of silk, valued at $7,000, were stolen from a godown in Shameen.

DR. SUN YAT-SEN TO THE RESCUE.

We are imformed that Dr. Sun Yat-sen has wired to the Speaker of the Canton Parliament stating that, in view of the present position of the Chinese envoys at the Peace Conference in Paris, he will, on his own initiative, proceed to Europe with a view to offering assistance to the envoys at this critical time.

OVERDRAFTS AT THE GERMAN BANK.

The liquidator of the German bank has asked the Tuchun how to settle the accounts of alien enemies who, between them, owe the bank more than $400,000. The Tuchun has ordered proceedings to be taken in the Civil Court, immediately. All the Germans will be sent to Shanghai on the 28th inst. for repatriation.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH.

A message from Shanghai states that the Conference, which should have been opened on February 15th, has now been postponed, as the Chief of the Northern envoys has not yet arrived. The Conference will be held in the German Club. The German Consulate will serve as a lodging for the Northern envoys and the German bank, as the temporary resting place of the Southern delegates. It is said that the Allied Consuls in Shanghai will be invited to attend the Conference and will be requested to hear all discussions and witness the decisions.

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

QUESTIONS FOR TO-DAY'S MEETING.

Mr. J. M. Alves, a shareholder in the Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., has given notice of his intention to ask the following questions at the meeting of shareholders to be held in the Hongkong Hotel, at 11.30 a.m. to-day.

ON THE BALANCE SHEET.

1.—Will the Directors be good enough to state clearly and separately:—

(*a*) The amount of the book values of such properties as are fully developed?

(*b*) The book values of such properties as are not developed or only partly developed?

2.—Does the amount of $180,702.55 for rent include any rent on undeveloped properties? If so, please state how much.

3.—Has a proper valuation of the Company's properties ever been made? If so, please state when and by whom and what was the valuation given for

(*a*) The Company's developed properties.

(*b*) The Company's undeveloped properties.

4.—Will the Directors adopt the practice of having a valuation of the Company's properties made at least once in every two years and cause such valuation figures to be printed as a footnote on every annual balance sheet for the information of shareholders?

5.—In view of the fact that the Company has held for a good number of years land in Kowloon, which should have been built upon long ago, will the Directors explain the reasons which prompted them to neglect development of such land and also their reason for locking up funds of the Company by the acquisition of a site at Bowen Road overlooking the N.Y.K. quarters, which site it is understood was subsequently found most expensive for building?

6.—For reason given in question No. 5, will the Directors explain to the meeting their justification in acquiring a piece of land in May Road on which it is believed they propose to erect a building instead of employing the funds proposed to be spent in a paying proposition by building up good rent-paying terraces on that valuable piece of the Company's ground between Carnarvon and Mody Roads, now used as tennis courts?

7.—Will the Directors give the shareholders some information as to the cost of K.M.L. 48? In view of the appreciation of land values at Mongkoksui, have the Directors thought of any scheme so as to make the best of this bad bargain which undoubtedly is responsible for a good portion of the $905,000 due under Mortgage Account, the interest on which has absorbed a good slice of our annual revenue?

INSURANCE RESERVE FUND.

8.—Considering that the rate of insurance premia on properties in Kowloon is now reasonably low, would it not appear most businesslike on the part of the Directors to abandon the policy of the Company carrying a part of its own insurance and thereby releasing the investment in Mortgages and Loans of $295,308.11 (which is apparently necessary at present in order to lay available the Insurance Reserve funds), thus obtaining the necessary funds with which to carry on the development of our undeveloped properties?

The Directors' attention is invited to the rate of interest earned on the investment in Mortgage and Loans—a bare 4.30 per cent. per annum as per the figure in the P. & L. A/C. $12,805.15 and further that the premium now saved does not exceed $1,109.90 which the Company can well afford to pay.

HOUSE AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

9.—In 1917 the balance was $1,683; on 9/2/18 the amount of $683 was written off, hence the balance now should be $1,000, whereas the balance sheet states this asset at $950. Without wishing to press the point, will the Directors explain how the shrinkage has occurred?

CASH IN HAND AND AT BANK $6,351.32.

10.—In view of the heavy payments for interest which probably includes payment for interest on overdrafts occurring at any time, will the Directors state the amount of cash in hand and at Bank separately?

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

11.—Interest on Mortgage and Deposits, $68,517.64. It appears that the Company besides raising money by mortgaging the Company's properties also invite *deposits* at a tempting rate of interest, apparently 7½ per cent. Can the Directors explain why the amount of *deposits* was not stated in the balance sheet? Is it part of the Company's business to receive deposits, and how are such deposits secured? If the deposits are included in the amount of $905,000 shown on the balance sheet, will the Directors give the figures relating to Mortgages and Deposits respectively and also inform the meeting of the average rate of interest paid under each head?

GENERAL CHARGES.

12.—In 1914, $3,379.77; 1915, $3,070.60; 1916, $3,752.17; 1917, $3,536.27; 1918, $2,415.28. Will the Directors explain how these amounts appear each year so regularly and so uniformly, when article No. 82 already provides to the General Managers $8,000 for the office expenses?

REMUNERATION TO GENERAL MANAGERS.

13.—Article No. 83 clearly states that the General Managers are entitled to 5 per cent. of the net profit of the year. Now 5 per cent. of $157,338.97 (profit for 1918) would be $7,866.84, whereas we see in the P. & L. A/C. that they were paid $8,544.05. Please explain this. Is it possible that Directors' fees $5,000, and remuneration to General Managers $8,544.05 are not included as working expenses for the purpose of calculating such remuneration?

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

14.—In 1915 when the amount of rent collected was $129,120.33 with no profit on sales of properties, the Directors thought it fit to declare a dividend of 50 cents. Now in 1918 with rent figures at $180,702.55 (with no possibility of rental falling off for the next two years) together with a profit of $57,066.09 on sales of properties, the Directors decide on a dividend of 60 cents only. Will the Directors explain their reasons?

REPAIRS.

15.—Picking up this item from the P. & L. A/C. from 1914, I notice the following:—1914, about $14,397.97; 1915, about $16,116.24; 1916, about $13,639.98; 1917, about $15,268.17; 1918, about $17,070.30. In five consecutive years $76,492.66 have been spent irrespective of the amounts of rent received. Do the Directors not consider such expenditure excessive?

16.—Is there really a necessity for an equalisation of Dividend Fund at present with property business so brisk and so prosperous? Should not the proposed transfer to the equalisation fund really be made to a general reserve fund in order to carry out the obvious intention of borrowing as little as possible for the payment of the dividend?

ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.

17.—Cannot the procedure of electing Directors at the ordinary annual general meeting of the Company be otherwise than the usual "olo" custom whereby a paid servant of the Company would, as it were, force into the hands of any one of the shareholders present at the meeting (a member of his fancy, of course) a slip of paper with a sort of mandatory that so and so should be proposed as Director for the ensuing year, which generally leads to a permanency?

18.—Could not the Company furnish with the annual report to shareholders a list containing the names of say twenty important and large shareholders besides the names of the retiring Directors from which the shareholders may choose by ballot any five persons considered by them best suited to look after the interests of the Company?

19.—Without imputing anything to the present Board, would not such a plan be more conducive to the attainment of closer attention to the interests of the Company generally, and also solve the tendency towards "sinecures" which must necessarily obtain when selections for directorships are invariably made from a limited number of Hongkong business men who apparently form an unofficial association of directors?

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION.

20.—The Articles of Association of the Company being obsolete in the light of the present law on Companies, will the Directors instruct the Company's solicitors to submit to the shareholders up-to-date articles which should contain provisions dealing with the suggestion dealt in question No. 18?

FINALLY

21.—Do the Directors agree with me that had there been more energy, clearer foresight, better management and less over trading, the financial position of the Company would have been so improved that the market value of our shares, intrinsically worth $12.50, would be quoted more than $7.50, the present market value?

22.—Would it not be better finance to issue 6 per cent. debentures with interest payable half-yearly for the purpose of replacing the Mortgages amounting to $905,000 which from their recurrence on the balance sheet may be now considered as a fixed liability, almost in the nature of capital, and which appears to be required as additional capital in view of the large amount invested in property?

KOWLOON.

23.—Will not the Directors seriously consider the advisability of confining the Company's operations to Kowloon, which even without going outside the Company's undeveloped properties, offers unrivalled opportunity for business and the energies of the Directors?

ENGINEERS' AND SHIPBUILDERS' DANCE.

LAST NIGHT'S FUNCTION.

A good-humoured, bustling crowd of over 800 dancing on a perfect floor with accommodation for a little more than half that number, and splendid music, go to make a successful dance, then the "Victory" Ball, arranged by the Engineers' and Shipbuilders' Institute of Hongkong, which was held at the City Hall, last night, was an unqualified success. As was expected, the European community of Hongkong was fully represented, and the scene in the Hall was reminiscent of dances arranged by the Institute in pre-war days, when the annual Ball was a long-looked-forward-to event.

The scheme of decorations was much admired, flags, palms and coloured lights being used with artistic taste. Dancing commenced at a few minutes after 9 p.m. and continued until after 1.30 a.m. The arrival of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, who was accompanied by Mr. P. P. J. Wodehouse, was heralded with the playing of the National Anthem. H.E. danced the first lancers with Miss Graham, the others in the set being H.E. Major-General Ventris and Mrs. Dyer, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham and Mrs. Macdonald, and Mr. Graham and Mrs. Chatham.

The supper arrangements were in the charge of the Hongkong Hotel, and, in spite of the unprecedentedly large gathering, gave every satisfaction.

WISEMAN'S CAFE.

A new dancing hall, approximately 50 square feet in area, has been added to Wiseman's Café. This improvement is certain to be very popular, especially in the winter months. The manager, Mr. D. M. Goodall, in thus catering for the young people, who have supported his weekly dance, has re-placed the tile flooring of his biggest room with a boarded floor, and this extends to the adjoining room, long used as a godown by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

It is the intention of the management to hold two dinner dances and a tea dance every week, but whether this programme will be carried out for long will depend entirely on the patronage received. The first dance is on Monday next.

S & W BRAND for QUALITY

FRUIT, FISH, and VEGETABLES in tins.

Now that food is so costly, and food conservation is so vital you should take every precaution to buy the best; it goes farthest, and we can supply that quality at exceptionally low prices.

Just Received from AMERICA

CANNED PEARS, PEACHES, APRICOTS, RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, EGG PLUMS, GREENGAGES, PINEAPPLES, BLACK CHERRIES, WHITE CHERRIES, FRUIT SALAD.

Californian Sardines in tins with Tomato, Mustard, Soused, Fresh.

An excellent Breakfast Dish.

ASPARAGUS, BRUSSELS SPROUTS, CARROTS, STRING BEANS, RIPE OLIVES, CAULIFLOWER.

Piemientos Morrones, Boncle-s Sardines.

French Style Mustard, Dill Pickles.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[16

VICTORIA THEATRE.

February 15th, and 16th,

9.15 p.m. Performance.

AMERICAN GAZETTE NO. 24.

THE COUNT OF MONTE CRISTO

Epoch 6—The Three Vengeances.

In this epoch, the Count rapidly completes his schemes for the downfall of the three men who were responsible for his years of misery at the Chateau D'If.

COTTRELL BROTHERS

Eccentric Acrobats.

Miss SOPHIE COTTRELL in Songs and Dances.

MATINEE

Sunday, February 16th, at 6 p.m.

THE MAN INSIDE

Presents Edwin Stevens.

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS

OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Muriate of Ammonia, Silicate of Soda, Refined Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water, and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid, Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

No. 22, DES VOEUX ROAD, WEST, HONGKONG.

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

—o:—

Eiderdown Quilts

6' × 7' 6' × 6' 6' × 4'

and Cot Sizes

2' × 3' 3' × 4'

IN

PLAIN JAP SILK & SATEEN

and many beautiful designs in

Printed Satin.

These Quilts having arrived rather late in the Season have been marked at exceptionally low prices.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED, intends at an early date to apply to the Legislative Council of Hongkong for a Bill for power to convert its Silver Capital into Gold.

A copy of the proposed Bill can be inspected at the Offices of the Undersigned.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1919.

DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
Solicitors for
THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED. [336

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28TH, 1919, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, February, 21st, to FRIDAY, February 28th 1919, (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 15th, 1919. [335

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 28TH day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at NOON, when the sub-joined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the Eighth day of February, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution :—

That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz :—

"In Article 82, the word 'five' shall be substituted for the word 'four'".

The effect of this resolution will be to increase the maximum number of Directors from four to five.

Dated the Fourteenth day of February, 1919.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Secretary and Manager.
[334

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

ENTRIES for the above Tournament close on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH.

P. M. HODGSON,
Hon. Secretary.
[330

WANTED.

DRAUGHTSMAN with experience in reinforced concrete designing preferred. State experience, etc., and salary required.

Apply— Box 331,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[331

WANTED

CHIEF OFFICER for "SISIMAN"

Apply—
GERMINAL CIGAR STORE,
18 Nathan Road, Kowloon.
[276

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1919, at 11 A.M., at his Sales Room, Queen's Road Central,

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS,

Comprising :—

Blankets, Serge, Cold Cream, Cosmetique, Blanco de Perle, Oatmeal Soap by Graham Bros., Chicago, Morning Dew Complexion Soap by American Perfumery Co., Chicago, 7 Tea Geysers, Brushes, 5 Acetylene Lamps and a long line of Sundries.

ALSO

12 Brussels Rugs (new).

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, February 11th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18TH, 1919, at 11 A.M., at the Kwong Mang Sang Shipyard at Sam Sui Po,

ONE STEEL TUG, built in 1911 for the French Navy, bottom part galvanized plates, compound engines, 10 x 20 16 inches strokes, "No boiler."

Particulars of Hull : 78 feet long, 10 feet in breadth, 9 feet deep.

The hull was repaired recently.

The Launch may be seen at any time at the Slip-way.

A launch will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 a.m. on the day of the sale to convey intending purchasers.

Terms:—20% deposit to be paid immediately on the fall of the hammer.

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

G. R.

HUGHES AND HOUGH,

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers,
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers
and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"TO-KWA-WAN COAL" STORAGE.

CODES USED BENTLEY'S
A.B.C. 4th & 5th EDITIONS
A1 Telegraphic Code.
Telegraphic Address "MEIRION."
Hongkong

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),

TO-DAY SATURDAY,
February 15th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

Several lengths Blue Serge GOOD QUALITY to be sold without reserve,

also

A consignment of Gents'. Straw Hats, &c.

and

Three Double Brass Bedsteads with Mattresses (new).

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

ON TUESDAY,
February 18th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS, DRAWN WORK, AND EMBROIDERIES,
comprising :—

HOUSEHOLD LINENS :—Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Pillow Cases, Double White Sain Quilts, Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths, Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWNWORK :—Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, &c., &c.

EMBROIDERIES :— Bedspreads, Table Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 54 in.

A few lots of Attache and Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit purchasers).

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

ON
TUESDAY,
February 18th, 1919, commencing at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS.

&c., &c., &c.,

comprising :—

Two Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware,

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, including 1 Large Blackwood Screen Blue and White Panels, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

ALSO

Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly new) by Willcox & Gibbs with all accessories, 2 Pianos by Robinson and by Spicyel, and one Rubber-Tyred Rickshaw.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

ON
TUESDAY,
February 18th, 1919, at 10.30 A.M., at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.'s Premises—Kowloon.

A large quantity Flat, round, and square Iron bars.

Terms :—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

ON WEDNESDAY,
February 19th, 1919, at 11 A.M., at Kwong Tuck Choong's Shipyard, To-Kwa-Wan,

ONE COMPLETE SET ENGINES AND BOILER IN GOOD WORKING ORDER,

DESCRIPTION :

Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33 x 24 stroke.

Boiler, 12 x 10ft., working pressure 120 lbs. on Veritas survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, &c., connected with the above-mentioned Engines and Boiler.

ALSO

Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast,

AND

2 Navigating Compasses.

On view at Kwong Tuck Choong's shipyard. Launch to convey intending purchasers will leave Blake Pier at 10.30 A.M. on date of sale.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 14th, 1919. [331

INTIMATIONS

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), FEBRUARY 15TH, 1919, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th February to the 18th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers

Hongkong, January 29th, 1919. [263

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22ND day of FEBRUARY, 1919, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, February 10th, to SATURDAY, February 22nd, 1919 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 4th, 1919. [295

G. R.

NOTICE.

THE PASS OFFICE will be REMOVED from the Central Police Station to the top floor POST OFFICE BUILDING on Feb. 16th. From that date onwards, Permits to leave the Colony will be issued from there and not the Central Police Station.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION of PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding $50. 40

WISEMAN, LTD.

To Celebrate the Opening of our New and Spacious Dancing Room

DINNER DANCES

Will be held on

Monday, February 17th,

and

Friday, February 21st,

DINNER... $1.00

DANCE $1.00

FULL STRING ORCHESTRA.

TEA DANCES.

ON

Wednesday, February 19th.

Tickets for Dances 50 cents.

MANAGER, D. M. GOODALL.

[106

ANOTHER PLAN FOR "HOUSING SCHEME."

THE Undersigned are now dividing a portion of Cox's Hill, Kowloon, into small lots, of about 3,000 to 4,000 square feet each.

A desirable spot for a Home, one of the FINEST SITES IN KOWLOON.

Persons desirous of acquiring ground there, Please Apply to—

J. M. ALVES & CO.
[283

The Undersigned have received Instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

One Upright Cottage Piano, specially made for the climate by Francis Bacon, New York. (Practically new).

One Boudoir Grand Piano, by Collard & Collard, in good condition.

Particulars from the undersigned.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

Emulsion of

COD LIVER OIL

with Hypophosphites.

A Highly Nutritive Food and Nerve Tonic.

Agreeable to the taste and very readily digested by Delicate Children and Invalids.

PREPARED BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

DEATH.

LINDBLOM.—At his residence, St. Francis Street, 34, Sow Wah Fong, G. R. LINDBLOM, late of the Hongkong Land Investment Co., aged 51 years. Funeral will pass the Monument at 5.30 p.m., to-day. [337

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 15TH, 1919.

JAPAN AND THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

THERE is no doubt that Japan will be greatly disappointed if she does not obtain control over the islands in the Pacific, formerly belonging to Germany, which she has occupied. Repeatedly her publicists have referred to these islands as part of Japan's spoils in the war, no less than Kiaochau, the promise of the return of which to China still rankles in the minds of the chauvinists and is attributed by them to the "spineless" foreign policy of Japan. Recently one of the Japanese papers, noted for its anti-British and anti-American views, wanted to know whether Japan is to get anything in return for her heavy sacrifices, utterly forgetful of the fact that however heavy Japan's sacrifices may have been—and they do not appear on the face of them to have been very heavy—they are insignificant compared with the sacrifices made by the actual belligerents, amongst whom Japan can hardly take a place. The endeavour to see in President WILSON'S policy a political move is not confined to Japan, but it is noteworthy that throughout America's participation in the war Japanese organs of opinion have been unable to regard her motives as disinterested. Either America was anxious to create a militaristic spirit among her people—in preparation, of course, for an attack on Japan—or she was seeking, by participation in the war, to secure the right to share in the spoils. Now that President WILSON has shut Japan out from the possession of the Marshall and Caroline islands, appearing even disinclined to leave them in her control as a mandatory of the League of Nations, there will inevitably be a further outburst of charges against America of wishing to keep Japan as much in the background as possible and deprive her of the rightful fruits of victory. Already Japanese papers that have reached us contain murmurs of the coming storm. President WILSON will now be accused of having taken his country into the war for the sake of preventing Japan getting any portion of the rewards. It is to be regretted that even in Europe attempts have been made to attribute President WILSON'S policy to something other than a desire to live up to the principles which were laid down when the end of the war yet seemed a long way off and the issue somewhat doubtful. To President WILSON it is, no doubt, a matter of honour that these principles should be adhered to. His outlook is that if these principles were sound ones at a time when every effort was being made to obtain victory, they cannot possibly be unsound now that victory has been won. The greatness of the victory cannot affect them; it merely allows of their being carried out the more thoroughly and completely. To impute to him a desire to curry favour with the Pacific Coast States of the United States by putting a check on Japan's aggressiveness, as has been done in some of the despatches, is to forget that the President of the United States, more especially when, as in the case of Mr. WILSON, he has been elected for a second term of office, occupies a very independent position. For the time he is the uncrowned king, and the temporary nature of his position makes him fearless of the future. President WILSON has no need to curry favour with any part of the United States. In a few more years he will lay down his office and retire into private life as an ordinary citizen of the Republic. All the evidence goes to show, moreover, that so far from his proposals being received with favour, he is incurring the displeasure of that very powerful body, the United States' Senate, already since the last elections containing a majority hostile to his political views. The Republican members of the United States' Senate, we are told, are opposed to Mr. WILSON'S scheme for the internationalisation of the former German colonies on the ground that it will drag America into European politics, as one of the countries forming the League of Nations in whose charge the German colonies are to be placed, and also as tending to weaken the principle of the Monroe doctrine, which demands no intervention in America from the Powers of other Continents, and therefore, inversely, that the United States herself should not intervene in the administration of the countries of other Continents, as, it is held, she would be compelled to do by the PRESIDENT'S plan. It does not appear, however, that President WILSON has any intention that the United States should become one of the mandatory Powers. This outburst of the Senate seems at bottom to be an expression of the old exclusive feeling which is an inheritance of American politics from olden times—the desire not to meddle in world affairs and to keep clear of entangling foreign alliances. President WILSON is anxious to lead America to take a broader view, both of her own position and of her responsibilities as a great Power. In some respects, his proposal is the first step in that internationalising of the world which dreamers have regarded as the desired aim. There is, of course, the danger of a reaction, of the mandatory Powers proving faithless and annexing to themselves what was only given them in trust. Before now, small States have been placed in the charge of large ones and have ended by being absorbed by their trustees, as in the case of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Against this, the League of Nations must be the safeguard. What is demanded is that the former possessions of Germany should not become the preserves of any one Power, to the exclusion of all the other Powers. That this would be the fate of the South Sea islands if they fell into the hands of Japan there can be little doubt, since the whole tendency of Japanese policy is towards ultra-nationalism and the exclusion, as far as possible, of foreign influence. In this respect Japanese policy much resembles German policy. The Germans regarded their colonies as preserves for German exploitation, not in the light of countries to be developed for the benefit of the world, and so far as foreign lands have passed into the possession of Japan she has followed the same lines. President WILSON'S policy seems to offer the only course open between self-determination—which is scarcely practicable—and annexation. Germany in the height of her successes in the war dreamed of great expansions of her territory by annexation. These proposals were condemned at the time as more the aspirations of a predatory State than of a civilised Power. If the Allies are not to put themselves in the same class as Germany, it is necessary that they beware of following in her footsteps.

One case of scarlet fever was reported in the Colony on Thursday.

The Chief Commissioner of Police in Formosa, who is on a visit to Hongkong, introduced himself to Mr. J. R. Wood, yesterday.

Ten Chinese servants employed at different residences at the Peak were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with gambling at No. 51, The Peak. The defendants, who made various excuses as to not playing for money, etc., were each fined $1

An entertainment is to be given, under the auspices of the Hongkong University Medical Society, in the Great Hall of the University, at 8.30 p.m. to-day, in celebration of the completion of the new Medical Schools. Members of the University Union are invited.

The death occurred yesterday, at his residence, in St. Francis Street, of Mr. R. Lindblom, after an illness of over two years. The late Mr. Lindblom was, for over 20 years, employed in the Hongkong Land Investment Co. The funeral takes place this evening, at 5.30 p.m.

Amongst those who are leaving the Colony to-day on the *Tenyo Maru* are Mr. G. S. Archbutt, for Honolulu; Mr. Doyer, of the Java-China-Japan Lijn, for San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. M. Sennet, for Shanghai; Mrs. N. L. Watson, for Shanghai; and Miss H. Sheehan, sister of Mrs. Paula M. Davis, for San Francisco. Mr. Doyer will take charge of the San Francisco office of the J.C.J.L.

At the Union Church, yesterday, Mr. Andrew Clarke Mauchan, of Shanghai, was married to Miss Margaret Lillie McCutcheon of Glasgow. The Rev. J. Kirk Maconachie performed the ceremony. The bride, who was attended by Misses Cathie and Nora Russell, as bridesmaids, wore a gown of ivory satin trimmed with shell pink ninon and shadow lace, and a veil of white silk net. She carried a bouquet of pink roses and sweet peas. The bridesmaids' dresses were of white silk and fillet lace. Miss McCutcheon was given away by Captain Russell. Mr. J. Mauchan acted as best man. After a reception at the Hongkong Hotel, the bride and bridegroom left for Japan, where the honeymoon will be spent. The bride's going-away dress was of oatmeal serge and she wore a white leghorn hat trimmed with pink.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SENSATIONAL REPORT FROM WASHINGTON.

LONDON, February 11th.

The Associated Press correspondent at Washington telegraphs that, according to official diplomatic information arriving in Washington, it appears that Japan virtually threatened war if China makes public the secret Sino-Japanese Treaties, and fails to carry out the agreement to make Japan the successor of Germany in property and concessions, as well as in the rights held by Germany at the outbreak of the European war.

The correspondent adds that Japan's attitude is causing grave apprehension to the representatives of the other Associated Powers. China is seeking to obtain the support of the United States and Great Britain.

It is stated that when the Chinese delegates arrived in Paris, they reported that copies of the Secret Treaties had been stolen from their baggage while passing through Japan. Consequently, they were unable to make them public at the Peace Conference.

THE CORONET THEATRE.

A full house greeted "Hell's Hinges" at the Coronet Theatre, on Thursday, and pronounced it a great success. The picture, which is being repeated to-day and to-morrow, should not be missed by those who need a pleasant and exciting hour's diversion.

NEW ARMISTICE TERMS.

MORE RIGOROUS MEASURES TO BE ADOPTED.

INTERESTING SPEECHES IN PARLIAMENT.

PREMIER REVIEWS THE SITUATION.

STRIKE OF MINERS THREATENED.

FRIEDERICH EBERT ELECTED PRESIDENT OF GERMAN STATE.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE RENEWED ARMISTICE.

CONDITIONS DECIDED.

LONDON, February 14th.

A *communique* from Paris, dated February 12th, states:

The Supreme War Council, to-day, decided the conditions for the renewal of the Armistice.

TO OPERATE TILL PEACE IS SIGNED.

The most striking feature of this new Armistice will be that it is intended to operate until the peace preliminaries have been signed, instead of being in the nature of a provisional *modus vivendi* as previously. It has been considered that this step would be preferable, as likely to render the relations between the Allies and Germany less precarious. This new decision, consequently, necessitates the Allies demanding more stringent conditions, proportionate to the lengthened period covered by the new Armistice.

DEMOBILISATION AND DISARMAMENT.

The Allies applied President Wilson's principle of rendering it impossible for Germany to re-start the war, and, taking into consideration France's strong desire to be protected against a surprise attack, the conditions will include the demobilisation and disarmament of Germany under the Allies' control.

CONDITIONS BASED ON PRINCIPLES OF FINAL PEACE.

PARIS, February 13th.

Complete agreement has been reached respecting the terms of the renewed Armistice. Discussions during the past three days aimed at making the Armistice terms an integral part of the peace terms, and the agreement is regarded as a great step towards the conclusion of a general stable peace.

The Allies have endeavoured to lay down naval, military, and air conditions along lines to be adopted at the final peace terms.

A meeting of the Commanders-in-Chief, held on February 13th, made a draft of the conditions.

Based on these principles, these conditions will be presented to the Germans, with a short time-limit for acceptance.

TWO VIEWS PREVALENT IN FRANCE.

The renewal of the Armistice continues to be the absorbing topic. There are two currents of opinion—one favouring sterner terms, and the other deprecating the humiliation of Germany. A decision must be taken soon, as the new Armistice conditions must be handed to the Germans on February 17th.

A new factor may arise in consequence of statements of the Germans that they cannot sign the renewal without the sanction of the National Assembly, which would mean that all power would be taken out of the hands of the present German plenipotentiaries. It is expected that an agreement will be reached shortly assuring quicker compliance of the terms by Germany.

SOME OF THE CLAUSES.

PARIS, February 13th.

The Supreme War Council passed a resolution, renewing the existing Armistice for a very short period, subject to immediate termination if the Germans fail to execute its clauses, including those that have not yet been fulfilled, also the additional clause requiring the immediate cessation of German hostilities against Poland and her undertaking not to cross a certain line.

The existing Armistice will be shortly substituted by the new Armistice which a special Commission is drafting.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE PREMIER'S IMPORTANT SPEECH.

GENERAL SURVEY OF THE SITUATION.

LONDON, February 11th.

Continuing his speech in the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government was already taking gigantic steps to prepare a housing programme and ordering material on a very large scale, thus providing for employment.

The development of ways and communications, afforestation, and land settlement would do likewise, while enriching the country.

THE WAY TO ANARCHY.

He deprecated the recent attempts to under-mine confidence in Trade Unionism, causing indiscipline, and making collective bargaining impossible. That way lay anarchy, which was the goal these men desired.

CONSIDERATION OF LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES.

Any demands advanced with a view to removing legitimate grievances the Government would examine carefully; but not demands pressed with ulterior motives to hold up the community, to overthrow existing order or destroy good Government by relying on brute force. He would say, on behalf of the Government, with all solemnity, that they were determined to fight Prussianism in the industrial world, exactly as they fought it on the Continent, namely, with the whole might of the nation.

Mr. Adamson (interrupting):—"Employers as well?"

Mr. Lloyd George:—"Employers or employed."

Continuing, the Premier said that the first necessity was peace. There would be no settlement in the world until peace was secured.

NO FEAR OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Premier declared that he did not fear unemployment, if they acted rationally. There were great arrears in the shipbuilding, railway construction, textile and furniture-building trades to be made up.

Consequently, there was no danger of unemployment, provided that confidence was given to those responsible for re-starting the wheels of industry. Besides, absence of confidence breeds upheavals, which create, aggravate, and perpetuate unemployment.

IF PRODUCTION COSTS RISE.

If the cost of production goes so high that the purchasing capacity of the community is reduced, or we are thrown out from the world's markets, disastrous unemployment must ensue, and both will happen, if the cost of production is too high. Therefore, one trade cannot be considered without reference to the remainder. For instance, a great increase in the cost of coal might destroy our chance of re-starting industries.

THE BOLSHEVISTS' EXAMPLE.

Increased prices would cause the individual's purchasing capacity to diminish, while diminished purchasing capacity would create unemployment and destroy our overseas trade, on which this country was more dependent than any other country in the world.

Bolshevist Russia fittingly illustrated this. Workers there, earning sumptuous wages, seemed at last to be coming into their own, but, when the workman took a fiver to a shop, he could not buy what eighteen-pence would buy in Great Britain.

LATEST CABLES.

BOLSHEVISM.

The proposal to recognise the Bolsheviks or that they should attend the Peace Conference was never made; nevertheless, without peace in Russia it would be useless for the Conference to dissolve claiming to have made the peace of the world. Some advocated intervention, but no sane man, after seeing the figures thereby involved, would approve of the enterprise. The Bolshevik military power had grown strong, and both we and Germany were too occupied to attack it.

The second course suggested was to support the anti-Bolsheviks. The Allies had already furnished guns, ammunition and equipment, and given them their moral support, but the burden of sending men would devolve upon Britain and France, as America refused to send men, money, or materials.

The third course a brutal policy was to let the fire burn out by itself. After all suggestions had been considered, the Prinkipo experiment was being tried, which the Premier defended on the ground that parleying with brigands, even assassins, was well-known on the Indian frontiers, as an alternative to despatching a costly expedition.

Bolshevism could not last for ever. Britain would do her utmost to restore order and good Government in that distracted country.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Mr. Lloyd George deprecated the slighting references of some Members to the League of Nations. Little nations were eager for the league, while new nations, like the Czecho-Slovaks and the Yugo-Slavs, which were being created, depended upon the league for their lives.

The Premier pointed out that American opinion was not divided as regards the desirability for a League of Nations. Ex-President Taft was the pioneer of a League of Nations, going further than President Wilson on the Mandatory Question.

The Premier agreed that no nation ought to be committed to war by the League without an opportunity of considering its responsibility.

THE PEOPLE'S WAR SACRIFICES.

The Premier, who was loudly cheered after paying a tribute to Mr. Asquith, and welcoming the assurances of Mr. W. Adamson and Sir Donald Maclean, the leader of the Asquithian party that they would support the Government in every honest endeavour to solve the social difficulties, said that the people were entitled to expect that the country would see that they suffered no privation, owing to war sacrifices. But there must be no undue competition in the matter of running up charges against the country, which must bear a very crushing burden certainly for some years.

FATE OF THE GERMAN COLONIES.

Mr. Lloyd George, referring to the German colonies said that the Peace Conference quite early clearly decided that, whatever happened, the German colonies should not be returned to Germany. All Delegates had agreed that, in the interests of the security of the world and by her ill-treatment of the natives, Germany forfeited all right to them.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Referring to the Peace Conference, the Premier said that progress had been made beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine in approaching an agreement upon the most delicate questions.

He pointed out the extraordinary difficulties attending the labours of this Peace Conference, as compared with previous Peace Conferences, where the differences of opinion between the two belligerent countries only had to be considered. The difficulties had included the question of the representation of the Dominions and India, who were represented for the first time in a Conference of Nations. (Cheers). The whole energy of the Delegates would be devoted to effect a peace settlement at the earliest moment, because, until that was obtained, there would always be a feeling of unrest throughout the world.

THE RECENT LABOUR UNREST.

The recent strike disturbances which had been daily reported to him in Paris, involving the overthrow of Trade Union leaders and the repudiation of bargains, were promoting the very evils they were supposed to be intended to wipe out. These disturbances were making peace more difficult of achievement.

GOVERNMENT PREPARED FOR FIRM ACTION.

He knew the perils and the cost of dealing with such matters, but if the people were prepared to face the peril and the cost with the courage and endurance they exhibited during the war, if every class was ready to make the necessary sacrifice for the security and stability of industry, on which the future of the country and the happiness of the people depended, he was prepared to say, with full knowledge, that no section of the community, however powerful, would be allowed to hold up the whole nation. (Loud cheers).

LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCES WILL BE REDRESSED.

Nevertheless, the Government would devote the whole of its strength to redressing the legitimate grievances of Labour.

Concluding, the Premier appealed to all sections of the community to see that the victory won so largely by the heroism and tenacity of this great nation in five years of sacrifice will not be wantonly dissipated in a few weeks of frenzied strife. (Cheers).

LABOUR'S GRIEVANCES.

Mr. W. Adamson declared that the working-classes declined any longer to be treated as cogs in a machine for mere profit-making.

The industrial situation was menacing, but his Party would never encourage revolution or unofficial action, which was favoured by only a very small section of labour, who would have very little influence unless they could exploit genuine grievances.

Unfortunately, there were many such grievances, such as wages, hours, unemployment, and the fear that Government is encouraging monopolies, which would prevent a speedy reduction of the cost of living.

He called on the Government to deal effectively and satisfactorily with these questions.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PEACE TREATY.

In the House of Commons, Mr. George Lambert asked whether Parliament would have the power to alter the provisions of the Peace Treaty. Mr. Bonar Law replied that it was quite impossible that about twenty Parliaments should discuss the details of the Treaty.

GERMANY'S FUTURE BOUNDARIES

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George, replying to the debate on the Address, emphasised that the Peace Conference was striving to get peace at the earliest possible opportunity.

Informal discussions were now proceeding as regards Germany's future western boundary, and he was very sanguine that a complete agreement would be achieved with regard to the demands to be made against Germany.

Our demands respecting eastern territorial re-adjustments must be delayed until the Commission going to Poland had returned, as Alsace-Lorraine was a sufficient warning of the dangers of any mistake.

INDEMNITY TO BE CLAIMED.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the British Delegates on the Indemnity Commission were definitely instructed to claim indemnity, including the cost of the war; also the damage actually caused.

The Commission was now considering the amount to be claimed the method of payment, and the means of enforcing payment. (Cheers.)

GERMANY MUST PAY.

In the House of Commons, Sir Richard Guinness asked whether the Premier was prepared to press to the utmost for reparation from Germany; also to make Germany pay to the fullest extent of her resources.

Mr. Lloyd George replied that that was the definite pledge given by the Government, after a careful Cabinet consideration. The Government stood by every word of this pledge.

LAND, RAILWAYS AND MINES.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Address, Mr. Peace, the miners' representative, moved an official Labour amendment, regretting that the King's speech did not mention any definite proposals for securing better conditions of labour, and declared that there would be serious industrial unrest, as long as the land, railways, and mines were not nationalised.

BRITISH LABOUR UNREST.

MINERS REFUSE GOVERNMENT TERMS.

LONDON, February 12th.

At a conference of the Miners' Federation at Southport, the Chairman, Mr. Robert Smillie said that the Committee had unanimously decided against the acceptance of the Government's terms cabled yesterday.

A PRIVATE DISCUSSION.

LONDON, February 12th.

A conference of the Miners Federation of Great Britain, held at Southport, decided by a majority of 2 to 1 to exclude the Press. Thus, the discussion on the Government's terms was held in private.

A *communique* was subsequently issued, merely stating that the Federation had resolved that "the Government's terms are not a reply to our demands" and they ratified the rejection of the terms.

The Miners' Federation Conference subsequently ratified the Executive Committee's decision to reject the Government terms, and instructed the Executive to submit a proposal regarding the next step, with the object of pressing their demands.

A STRIKE OF MINERS ADVOCATED.

LONDON, February 12th.

The Miners' Federation Executive recommended the miners to vote in favour of a strike.

The Miners' Federation Conferences decided to take a strike ballot vote, returnable on February 22nd. The strike notices will terminate on March 15th, if the ballot favours a strike.

AMERICAN LABOUR STRIKE

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OUT.

NEW YORK, February 9th.

A telegram from Butte (Montana) states that meetings organised by industrial workers resolved to strike for higher wages and shorter hours as a counter-stroke to mine-owners' reduction of wages by a dollar daily. Armed labour pickets prevented the miners from going to work.

STRIKE OF BUILDERS.

Agreements have been reached in the great textile strikes in New Jersey and Massachussets, but the strike of engineers and bricklayers, as a retort to the employers' threat of a lock-out against the carpenters who struck, will probably suspend building construction in the leading cities in the Eastern United States.

GERMANY.

FRIEDRICH EBERT ELECTED PRESIDENT.

BALE, February 12th.

The Weimar National Assembly elected Herr Ebert President of the German State by 277 out 379 votes.

Herr Posadowsky obtained 49 votes.

Herr Ebert accepted the result of the election.

BOLSHEVISM.

RESULTS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

BERNE, February 12th.

The Socialist Conference has appointed a Commission to proceed to Russia, at M. Lenin's invitation, to investigate the results of Bolshevism.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is the British delegate attached to the Commission.

ESTHONIA FREED FROM THE SCOURGE.

COPENHAGEN, February 12th.

The Bolsheviks have been completely driven out of the territory of the Esthonian Republic.

British warships bombarded Windau which was occupied by the Bolsheviks.

ALLIES' SUCCESSFUL COUNTER-ATTACK.

LONDON, February 13th.

A British North Russia *communique* states that the Allies successfully counter-attacked 600 Bolsheviks at Shredtechenga, one hundred miles south-east of Archangel, driving back the enemy six miles to the south.

The Allies gallantly repulsed a strong attack against Kadish.

The situation is more satisfactory.

SEVERAL RACES ACCEPT PRINKIPO PROPOSAL.

LONDON, February 13th.

It is officially declared in Paris that the Esthonians, Letts, Lithuanians and Ukranians have accepted the Prinkipo invitation.

BOLSHEVIST LEADER ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

STOCKHOLM, February 12th.

M. Zinoviefu, the virtual dictator at Petrograd, addressing the Petrograd Soviet, on January 27th, stigmatised the Peace Conference at Paris as a gathering of bankers, bourgeoisie, and bandits, and declared that the Prinkipo proposal was a ruse of the Allies to weaken the Soviet resistance. The Bolshevists would send representatives to Prinkipo only in order to force the Allies to unmask, but would not discontinue offensive operations.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

RECOGNITION OF THE DOMINIONS.

LONDON, February 11th.

In the House of Lords, in the course of the debate on the Address, Lord Curzon said that cordiality and goodwill characterised the proceedings of the Peace Conference, and there did not appear to be any prospect of a breach.

The Dominions, for the first time, had been admitted to a world conference, an admission implying that these countries would, in future, be regarded as separate States. They have shown themselves worthy of the right to hold such a position by the part they played in the war.

The adoption of the Mandatory System by the Conference was merely a recognition by the world of the principles of Colonial administration that we had practised for the last half-century. It would raise the standard of Colonial administration throughout the world, and showed, by its adoption, that the Conference had moved more quickly, than anticipated, in the direction of a League of Nations.

FUNCTIONS OF THE SUPREME ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

LONDON, February 12th.

A *communique* from Paris, dated February 11th, states that the Supreme Economic Council which the Supreme War Council, on Saturday, agreed to establish only decides immediate economic questions during the Armistice period, and should not be confused with the proposed Economic Commission, which will advise the Peace Conference regarding the treatment of economic questions affecting peace terms.

BELGIUM'S EXTENSIVE CLAIMS.

PARIS, February 12th.

M. Huymans, the Belgian Foreign Minister, has presented Belgium's claims before the Peace Conference Committee.

Belgium desires abrogation of the Treaties providing for the attitude of neutrality and demands rectification of the Dutch Belgian Frontier, and freedom of navigation in the Scheldt estuary from Antwerp to the sea by the restitution to Belgium of the Dutch zone on the left and west of the Scheldt.

Belgium also claims a portion of Dutch Limburg along the right of the Meuse from Maastricht to Roermonde, and the return of the German districts of Montjoie and Malmedy, of which the population is purely Walloon, and was Belgian until 1815.

M. Huymans submitted that Luxemburg should elect to join France or Belgium, in order to guard against the repetition of a German invasion.

He did not refer to the Belgian Congo question.

ITALO-GRÆCIAN DIFFERENCES ADMIT OF SOLUTION.

PARIS, February 13th.

It is expected that the differences between Italy and Greece as regards the Adriatic and Asia Minor will shortly be settled. Italy is willing to renounce certain rights guaranteed her by the treaty of 1915, in return for compensation.

It is expected that a settlement will be arrived at between the Italians and Greeks. It is understood that Italian troops will be sent to Konieh, in the Vilayet of Adalia, and possibly through Armenia to the Black Sea coast. If so, probably Greek troops will be authorised to occupy Smyrna and the Vilayet of Aidin.

If Italy were offered the mandate for the administrative burden, she should be given effective control of the Heraclea coal basin.

THE ITALIANS AND THE JUGO-SLAVS.

PARIS, February 13th.

No signs of a settlement between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs are apparent, chiefly due to Italian unwillingness to surrender Fiume.

THE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE

THE FINAL SITTING.

BERNE, February 12th.

The Socialist Conference has ended.

The final sitting was noteworthy for Mr. Arthur Henderson's denunciation of Bolshevism, which was supported by the majority of the Delegates.

THE CANDIAN PREMIER.

AMBASSADORSHIP TO WASHINGTON OFFERED.

LONDON, February 12th.

The *Daily Express* states that the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden has been offered the British ambassadorship at Washington.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

MR. DEVLIN'S SUGGESTIONS.

LONDON, February 12th.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Address, Mr. John Devlin urged that if Irish policy was going to be changed, the Irish should either be given self-determination, or be allowed to submit their case to the Peace Conference.

(*Continued on page 8.*)

BAD LIVERS.

Not only is the Liver the largest but one of the most important organs in the human body, and when deranged it becomes the source of endless suffering. When the Liver is clogged by the inactivity of the kidneys and bowels, it becomes torpid, and fails to filter the bile from the blood, thus producing biliousness and a general impairment of the digestive system. The tongue is coated, the head aches, digestion is imperfect; there is aching of the limbs and back, feelings of fulness, weight and soreness over the stomach and liver; the eye becomes yellow and jaundiced and the complexion muddy, the urine is scanty and highly coloured, and the bowels irregular, constipation and looseness alternating. There is little use treating the liver separately, as it can never be set right until the kidneys and bowels are made active in removing the waste from the body. It is for this very reason that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills have always proved so wonderfully successful in curing the most chronic Liver complaint, biliousness and complicated ailments of the kidneys, liver, and bowels. **They reach the liver as no other remedy does.**

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Study your hair and preserve your youthful beauty.

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CABLES.

(Continued from page 7.)

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD JELLICOE'S BOOK ON THE NAVY.

SOME ASTONISHING REVELATIONS.

LONDON, February 12th.

Admiral Lord Jellicoe's book on the Grand Fleet, which has just been published, describes the work of the fleet during the first 2½ years of war.

The author dwells on the dangers to which the fleet, short of cruisers and destroyers, and with defenceless bases, was exposed, owing to the enemy's use of submarines, mines and torpedoes. He points out that the High Seas fleet possessed 88 destroyers, compared with 42 belonging to the Grand Fleet.

The book reveals that, owing to the submarine menace in the Autumn of 1914, the Grand Fleet moved into Lough Swilly and only returned to the North Sea when the Scapa Flow anchorage was rendered reasonably safe.

He says that, neither in October 1914, nor in May 1916, did the British margin of superiority justify disregard of the enemy's torpedo-fire. The position gradually improved after 1916, especially as the light cruiser destroyer forces with the Grand Fleet increased steadily after the Battle of Jutland, considerably reducing the danger of the successful torpedo attack, while the inclusion of the "K" class of submarines probably made the enemy fleet suffer more severely from submarine attack than the British fleet.

Regarding 1918, he says, the "position was assured, and we could have afforded to take risks, which, in 1916, would have been most unwise. If the German fleet had come out to battle, terrible punishment awaited them."

Admiral Jellicoe explains (regarding the Battle of Jutland, certain comments upon which were published yesterday) why he did not seek a night action. He refers to the more powerful German search-lights, the superiority of their destroyers, and the greater number of torpedo-tubes with which the enemy ships were fitted, giving the enemy every opportunity of scoring heavily at the outset of the action, the result of which must always be a matter of chance.

Instant action was necessary and Lord Jellicoe decided to deploy a division, on the port wing, thus compelling the Germans to turn off to starboard to avoid being crossed. This masterly manœuvre, as reviewers describe it, threw the enemy into complete confusion. The German Admiralissimo realised that his only hope lay in escape. Profiting by his superiority, of torpedo-craft, by the low visibility the approach of darkness, and the proximity of his bases and mine-fields, the enemy, at this period, fired hundreds of torpedoes, as German officers since stated, and, though the Germans were in very grave peril, the position of the Grand Fleet itself was menaced as the determined torpedo attacks in thick weather was not enviable. But, the British fleet, by four times turning the battle line during the action, cleared the torpedoes, which were racing towards the British ships and defeated the tactics on which the Germans based their hopes.

Lord Jellicoe pays tributes to the skill of his captains in handling their ships, thus avoiding torpedoes and collisions while keeping their stations.

Lord Jellicoe, after a careful estimate of the relative strengths of the two fleets, early in the war, expresses surprise that the enemy should have been so cautious, and says: "If this country, in future, decides to rely for safety, against raids or invasion, on the fleet alone, it is essential that we possess a considerably greater margin of superiority over a possible enemy in all classes of vessels, than we did in August, 1914."

THE ILL-FATED "HAMPSHIRE."

Lord Jellicoe's book makes it clear that the *Hampshire* was mined. It says that Lord Kitchener persisted in starting in bad weather, saying that he had no time to lose. A storm prevented the sending of mine-sweepers or an escort of destroyers.

AMERICA'S NAVY.

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL ADOPTED.

WASHINGTON, February 12th.

The House of Representatives, by 194 votes to 142, approved the triennium naval programme, and adopted the entire Naval Appropriations Bill.

WASHINGTON, February 12th.

The House of Representatives, by 205 votes to 148, adopted a special rule incorporating the triennium naval building programme in the Naval Appropriations Bill.

AERIAL DEVELOPMENT.

ANGLO-AMERICAN RIVALRY.

WASHINGTON, February 9th.

Naval authorities have ordered arrangements to be made for a trans-Atlantic flight as the result of the reports that British naval aviators are planning to fly the Atlantic.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

STARTLING SUGGESTION FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, February 12th.

At the Allied Conference, M. Bourgeois moved an amendment to create an international military force to enforce the decisions of the League of Nations. This introduces a formidable question just when the Commission has completed its work, and is considering the plenary session for the final adoption of the League project.

Several representatives maintained that the proposal, if adopted, would be unconstitutional in some countries.

THE STRATEGIC CENTRE OF EUROPE.

LATER.

It is understood that M. Bourgeois urged that an international military force should be stationed in France as the strategic centre of Europe, and the most immediately threatened nation.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF WAR COUNCIL.

PARIS, February 12th.

It is understood that the Allied War Council has come to the conclusion that firstly, it should be made militarily impossible for Germany to re-commence hostilities, and secondly, that it should be impressed upon Germany that the Allies are victors, and that it is not a "*paix blanche*," that they are going to impose on her.

If Germany yields with good grace, possibly the *Entente* might facilitate Germany's resuming her normal peace work.

It is believed that the League of Nations' Commission made a great step towards agreement, as the Anglo-American delegates decided to adopt the French proposal to create an international army and navy.

A CANARD EXPOSED.

LONDON, February 13th.

Reuter learns that there is no truth in the Paris statement that the British and American delegates have agreed to the creation of an international army and navy.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR LEGISLATION.

ARTICLE OF BRITISH DRAFT ADOPTED BY COMMISSION.

LONDON, February 12th.

A *communiqué* from Paris, dated February 12th, states that the International Labour Legislation Commission adopted an article of the British Draft, providing that, at the proposed International Labour Conference, representatives of the various Governments, employers, and work-people should be entitled to speak and vote, independently and regardless of the views expressed by other representatives of their nation. It was felt in dealing with Labour legislation that employers and workers must be given the fullest opportunity for free expression.

Another article carried provides that the International Labour Conference shall meet at the capital, where the League of Nations meets, unless it decides by a majority of two-thirds to meet elsewhere.

BILLIARDS.

AMATEUR CHAMPION DEFEATED.

LONDON, February 13th.

The result of the Amateur Billiards Championship is as follows:—

S. H. Fry	2,000
Lieut. Graham Symes (holder of the championship)	1,729

EARLIER CABLES.

FOR WAR SERVICES.

GRATUITIES FOR NAVAL OFFICERS.

LONDON, February 12th.

The Admiralty announces gratuities for the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, ranging from £720 to £200 for Admirals, and £140 to £20 for other officers for the first year's service, with increments ranging from £3 to ten shillings for each additional month of service.

Officers of the Naval and Volunteer Reserves will receive a gratuity of one hundred days' pay for the first year's service and fifty days' pay for each subsequent year.

PRESIDENT WILSON.

LEAVING FOR U.S.A. TO-MORROW.

PARIS, February 11th.

President Wilson will be embarking for the United States, at Brest, on February 16th.

GERMANY'S MERCANTILE MARINE

ALLIED COMMISSION OF INQUIRY AT HAMBURG.

PARIS, February 11th.

The Allied Commission of Inquiry into the number and condition of German merchant-ships has arrived at Hamburg.

THE RENEWED ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

GERMAN MEMBERS PROCEEDING TO TREVES.

COPENHAGEN, February 11th.

A message from Berlin states that Herr Erzberger and the members of the German Armistice Commission are proceeding to Treves for the purpose of concluding negotiations.

THE SILVER MARKET.

SINGAPORE, February 5th.

The silver market is quiet.

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Lancet	1	12	4
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Lloyd's News or Reynolds		10	10
London Opinion or Public Opinion		13	6
Mining Journal	2	1	0
Nation or Saturday Review	1	10	4
New Statesman or New Age	1	10	4
News of World or People		10	14
Punch	1	11	6
Sketch or Tatler	3	7	2
Spectator or World	1	12	6
Sphere (Thin paper Edn.)	3	5	0
Times Weekly or Jewish Chronicle		17	0
Tit-Bits or Home Notes		11	6
Truth	1	13	6
Woman's Life or Home Chat		13	0
Blackwood's or Contemporary	1	10	0
Boy's own Paper or Girl's own Paper		15	0
Cassells or Little Folks		15	0
Captain or Chamber's Journal		14	6
London or Woman at Home		14	6
Nash's or New Magazine		14	6
Nineteenth Century or National Review	1	16	0
Strand or Windsor		16	0
Storyteller or Pearsons		15	0
Weldon's Journal or Fashions for All		2	6

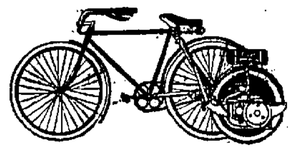
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DIAMONDS AND DISABILITIES

[BY GEO. R. SIMS.]

It is a commonplace to say that never in history has there been a war such as that which for over four years gripped the world with horror and amaze. But black as were the shadows that fell upon the world during those long months and years of tragedy, bright rays of golden light pierced them again and again. Never before in history has such practical sympathy been shown with those who braved all and those who suffered all in the great and holy cause in which, at the call of her King, our country took up the sword of justice.

Never before has there been such generous and strenuous endeavour among all classes of the community to lighten the burden of the men at the front and of their dependents at home. Never before has the State recognised so fully from the human point of view, not only all that the war in its progress would mean, but all that the aftermath of the war would entail.

For the first time in history, the difficulties involved in the return to civil life of a vast demobilised army were not only foreseen but elaborately and precisely provided for. It was to deal with the future of the soldiers who survived the war, the soldiers disabled in the war, and the wives and children and dependents of soldiers killed in the war, that the Ministry of Pensions was established. The Ministry of Pensions has done its work admirably, and in no branch of its work has it shown more practical thoroughness than in dealing with the difficulties of our disabled soldiers and sailors.

In conjunction with the Ministry of Labour it has issued exhaustive reports upon openings in the various trades and occupations. These reports are confined to trades which are to be found in every part of the country and are invaluable to the local war pensions committees, who have to ascertain what trades and industries in their areas are specially suitable for disabled men.

It is in this connection that I wish to deal with an industry which has come particularly under my notice, and in which I have had opportunities of coming into personal contact with the disabled soldiers and sailors who have taken it up, and are working to their great advantage and contentment.

Early in the war, Mr. Bernard Oppenheimer, the well-known diamond merchant, who had fought in the ranks during the South African War, conceived the idea of bringing back to this country an industry, which for many years past, had been carried on principally in Holland and Belgium. He determined, if possible, to make it the means of employment to thousands of disabled soldiers and sailors.

With this idea, he acquired a large tract of land in the Lewes-road, Brighton, and set about erecting a building which would be suitable for the carrying on of that industry, namely, the cutting and polishing of diamonds. The building having been erected, Mr. Oppenheimer was fortunate enough to find in Dr. Beckit Burnie, the principal of the Brighton Technical Schools, a gentleman who was eminently qualified to become its manager, and the Ministry of Pensions, having examined the scheme and given it its cordial approval, sent down a certain number of disabled soldiers, who at once commenced their training under the experts and foremen supplied by Mr. Oppenheimer.

It was in August, 1917, that a commencement was made with ten men. So successful was the experiment that a further area of land was acquired, and a range of buildings erected in which employment might be given to at least 2,000 men. Every floor of these buildings consists of one long and lofty room, with a glass frontage, as the maximum of light is essential to the industry. Over 400 disabled soldiers are now engaged in diamond cutting and polishing at the Brighton works, and the buildings now erected or in course of erection will accommodate 1,000 more.

The industry is especially adapted for disabled men, and more particularly for the man who has lost a leg, and finds it difficult to stand for any length of time without a sense of weariness, and often of pain. It is a sitting occupation, one which is carried on in a bright and healthy environment, and it has this additional advantage—that the workman can perform his task effectively while enjoying the solace of tobacco.

The cutting and polishing of diamonds is not only an interesting occupation, but it is one which is carried on under the best hygienic conditions. It is an occupation which compares favourably in the important matter of pecuniary reward with most of the trades recommended for disabled men. During the period of training, which is from four to six months, the wages paid are 27s. 6d. a week, but to every man engaged a minimum wage is guaranteed of £2 a week. The average wage now being paid to the men is £3 a week, and the experienced worker who shows diligence and ability may rise rapidly to £4 a week.

To compare the conditions and emoluments offered to disabled soldiers in the diamond industry and in other trades, we have only to turn to the official report issued by the Ministry of Pensions. For the purposes of comparison, I will not name the trades, but will indicate them by a letter:—

TRADE A.—Period of training at 27s. 6d. one year; skilled men get 40s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. for fifty-four hours.

TRADE B.—Period at 27s. 6d., one year; wages for skilled men, 30s. to 42s.

TRADE C.—Period at 27s. 6d., two years; subsequently one year at 30s., one year at 32s. 6d.

TRADE D.—Period at 27s. 6d., six months; subsequently second six month at 35s. 6d., third six months at 42s. 6d. fourth six months at 52s. 6d., fifth six months at 57s. 6d., sixth six months at 57s. 6d. Wages for the fourth, fifth, and sixth half years are exclusive of pensions. Subsequent wages not stated.

Where the final wages are not stated they are understood to be the trade union rates.

At the Oppenheimer Works the period of training is six months and the pay is 27s. 6d., the subsequent minimum wage is 40s., exclusive of pension; the average for the next six months is 60s., exclusive of pension, and the working week is forty-five hours. At the Oppenheimer Works the men have the additional advantage of being paid full wages for all bank and public holidays, and each man has a week's holiday at full pay.

I turn from the economic figures to the human ones, and mingle with the men who are sitting at their work with the sunshine of a Brighton November morning streaming in upon them. They lay aside their cigarettes, but not their work, to talk to me. Here is a disabled soldier handling a forty-carat diamond, and surveying it with the eye of an expert before operating upon it. At a hundred pounds a carat, this diamond is worth £4,000, and with skilful cutting it will be worth a great deal more. This man has come from the dragoons to the diamonds. He was a dragoon before the war. He was wounded, and permanently disabled in the first battle of Ypres. It was while at Roehampton, being fitted with an artificial leg that he heard of the diamond-cutting. Before the war his pay was a shilling a day, during the war it was eighteenpence, and now he has lost his leg, and cannot go back to the profession of arms, his pay is £3 a week.

Here is another disabled soldier. In 1915 he was in a sole-room in London. Then he joined up, was wounded on the Somme, and lost a leg. He cannot go back to his old work. His disablement prevents it. He was earning £2 a week. When he went to the Ministry of Pensions for information as to where he was likely to get employment, he was recommended to apply to the Manager of the Oppenheimer Works. He did so, and he is now earning £3 a week, and probably before the end of the year will be earning £4.

Sitting next him is a disabled soldier, who tells me that before the war he was a coal miner, but he prefers his present occupation. "In the old days I used to stand and sweat, sir. Now I sit and smile." He prefers the white diamonds to the black ones.

Another disabled soldier, who is cutting a diamond, tells me that he was a land surveyor when he joined up. He was disabled in August, 1915. He lost a leg, and when he was discharged that effectually prevented him from going about to survey land. All he could do was to survey the situation. He was at a loose end, when he heard from the Information Bureau, at Roehampton, of a trade that would give him a living. He came to the Oppenheimer Works, and has now learnt a trade which will last him his life, and he tells me, with a smile, that, although he has lost a leg, he has fallen on his feet.

Here is another man, who is polishing diamonds. He was in the retreat from Mons, and was wounded on the Somme in 1916. He lost one leg and two of his fingers. Before the war he was a professional soldier, earning a shilling a day at Woolwich. Inquiring at the Ministry of Pensions, he was sent down to the Oppenheimer Diamond Works, saw Dr. Burnie, and was engaged. He now wears the Mons ribbon and a happy smile, and earns £3 a week.

The process of diamond-cutting is interesting to all concerned in it, but the romance of it appeals perhaps more to the stranger. The men pass their working hours with hundreds of thousands of pounds' worth of glorious gems around them. They have entered a "cave" of jewels as wonderful as that to which Ali Baba obtained entrance by saying "Open, Sesame." But they do not display the astonishment, nor, it is needless to say, the acquisitiveness which the hero of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainment" did.

"Mountains of splendour" and "seas of glory" pass through their hands without exciting comment. The disabled soldiers, who are preparing and finishing the gems, which are to lend their adornment to rank, and flash upon the fingers and the bosoms of beauty, are more concerned, if I may judge from their conversation, with the present price of fish, the programmes at the local places of entertainment, the prospects of football, and the latest form of the various champions of the noble art.

But if the fabulous value of the gems that lie in profusion around them leaves them cold, they are keenly interested in the skilled processes by which they convert the rough stones into flashing brilliance. The processes in question are three. The first one consists in cleaning th coarse stone of defective parts and splitting off the flaws. The second is the cutting, which gives the stone its form and in a rough way the number of faces which it shall have. Finally, there is the polishing, which gives to these faces their clearness and brilliancy.

The sawyer, when he finds a flaw, commences his work by inserting the diamond into a fusible cement, which hardens as soon as it is cold, and supports the stone. The cement is lodged in a kind of cup at the extremity of a solid handle, which the workman holds in one hand. He then takes in the other hand a second instrument furnished with a diamond recently cut, the edge of which projects sharply outside.

Supporting the two tools on the border of the box placed before him on the table, he communicates to them a see-saw motion, rubbing on one of the stones the sharp edge of the other. He then introduces a sharp blade, which he strikes lightly in order to separate the two pieces. Sometimes diamonds are sawn with a finely-tempered bow-saw moistened with olive oil and sprinkled with diamond dust.

The cutter uses somewhat similar instruments to the sawyer. He only forms about one-half of the faces, leaving it to the polisher to form the remainder.

The box over which the sawyer works is provided with a double bottom, the first of which is pierced with holes like a sieve. The powder of the diamond resulting from the rubbing falls into the second compartment, and the larger fragments rest on the sieve, where they can be easily collected in order to be cut again. The chips alone from one large diamond which was cut at the Amsterdam mills are said to have been worth £8,000.

Diamonds are polished on an iron plate revolving rapidly, and impregnated with diamond dust and oil. The diamond that is to be polished is set in an alloy of lead and tin, which is given the form of a cone, of which the stone occupies the summit. The operation either for large or small stones is about the same. The worker may sometimes be able to polish several stones at the same time. The operation takes a long time and requires the exercise of extreme patience, and the result is certainly in every sense of the word a "brilliant" one.

It is the cutter, perhaps, who has to exercise the greater skill. The stone is sometimes cut into twenty four faces, perfectly even and regular. The famous diamond, "The Star of the South," which was cut in Holland, weighed, in the rough state in which it was found, 254½ carats. When it was finished it weighed less than that by half.

From the beginning to the end, everything depends upon the skill with which the diamond workers exercise their art. And all these skilled processes are now carried on at the Brighton works by disabled soldiers who, before the war, had not even a nodding acquaintance with precious stones.

It was, I must admit, an astonishing thing to me to see a soldier who had lost a leg and had his left arm injured, and who, before the war, was a private in the Foot Guards, take a large, rough diamond, examine it carefully, and then proceed to mark it with various thin black lines. The ex-soldier had acquired, by a course of training at the works, sufficient expert knowledge to enable him to mark a stone out for the sawyer in order that it should be cut in such a manner as to give it its greatest value. This disabled soldier was able to visualise the perfected diamond, to see by looking into the stone how to cut it in such a way as to get rid of the flaws, divide up the stone, and yet at the same time increase the value of the net result.

This remunerative and fascinating industry was, before Mr. Oppenheimer conceived the happy idea of bringing it back to England, mainly carried on in Holland. As long ago as the sixties, the old English cutters had practically disappeared from London and Birmingham. Even in Holland the industry was at one time carried on only by a few individuals, and then by means of water or horse power, every man working on his own account.

It was Monsieur Coster, the proprietor of the famous diamond mills in Amsterdam—it was Coster who cut the Koh-i-Noor—who first organised diamond-cutting and polishing in a workshop by getting together a number of workmen and training them until they became highly skilled in the art.

And now Mr. Bernard Oppenheimer has brought back to England an industry which had lapsed for fifty years. Like M. Coster, he has brought together a number of workmen and trained them to become skilled in the profitable and picturesque art. But Mr. Oppenheimer's workmen are all brave British soldiers who have lost their limbs in the service of their country, but who are now, thanks to the training and the opportunities provided for them at the Brighton works, master of a skilled trade which will last them all their life and enable them, though disabled, to earn a far better income than they could in the days when they were sound in wind and limb.

Mr. Oppenheimer has invested a very large sum of money in building these works and others in Cambridge, Wrexham, and Fort William, and in equipping them with machinery, which consists principally of driving belts and horizontal turning lathes, but he disclaims the idea of charity or benevolence. He has founded a commercial undertaking on sound practical lines, but it has the advantage of being a work of national importance, serving a distinctly patriotic purpose. The disabled soldiers employed "get," but they give in return. Apart from the fact that they have acquired a skilled trade which is also a remunerative one, the soldiers employed at the Brighton works have one great advantage. Their work is carried on in a bright, healthy, and cheerful environment, and the risk of the occupation is negligible.

They have, moreover, canteens which compare favourably with those instituted for munitions workers under the direction of the Workers' Welfare Committee. In these there are admirable arrangements for married men. At present, a table is set aside for the men whose wives come with them to make dinner a family meal. As the number of men increases a group of tables or a whole room will be set aside for married couples. The whole arrangement is copied from Krupp's where wives and children are admitted to the canteen, and it has many advantages from both the domestic and economic points of view. Fine, open, sunny spaces are also provided for the workers' recreation.

Four hundred thousand diamonds have already been sawn, cut, and polished at the Brighton works, and there is not likely to be any lack of material to keep the industry in full swing. But more men are wanted. Given the men, there is no reason why in this particular employment our disabled soldiers and sailors should not be in receipt of a million pounds a year in well-earned wages.—*Daily Telegraph.*

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

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No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
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Hongkong, February 10th, 1919. [319

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P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 11th, 1919. [1

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"BLOEMFONTEIN"

will be despatched for:—

NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL

on the 26th February.

For freight and further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents.

244

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Cargo for the above Ports. Passenger accommodation in the connecting vessel, when available, secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the homecarrying Steamer for Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc. apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

Butchers' Meats

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

February 13th.

Indus Maru, Japanese str., 2,704 tons, Capt. Kurimaru, from Kobe and Nagasaki, with a general cargo. O.S.K.

Sorachi Maru, Japanese str., 1,236 tons, Capt. Noda, from Iloilo, which port she left on February 7th, with a cargo of sugar and wood. Carroll Bros.

Tjikampek, Dutch str., 767 tons, Captain de Bruin, from Pladjoe, with a cargo of bulk oil. Asiatic Petroleum Company.

February 14th.

Boan Maru, Japanese str., 2,347 tons, Captain Morita, from Balik Papan, which port she left on February 5th, with a cargo of sugar.

Taiwan Maru, Japanese str., Capt. Ikeda, from Formosa, which port she left on February 11th. M. B. K.

Kaiping, French str., 177 tons, Captain Panmier, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with a general cargo. Messrs. Seng Kee & Co.

Mylie, Chinese str., 2,178 tons, Captain Mayer, from Shanghai, which port she left on February 10th. Messrs. Moller & Co.

Sumatra Maru, Japanese str., 4,266 tons, Capt. Tyeda, from Kobe and Nagasaki, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.

Tjipanas, Dutch str., 2,444 tons, from Java, with a cargo of sugar. J. C. J. L.

Verdun, French str., 174, tons, Captain Nicolai, from Haiphong and Pakhoi, with a general cargo. Messrs. Seng Kee & Co.

Yamagata Maru, Japanese str., from Singapore, which port she left on February 6th, with a general cargo. N. Y. K.

CLEARANCES.

February 14th.

Drofus, for Bangkok.
Dumera, for Bombay.
Guan Maru, for Takao.
Hai Hong, for Foochow.
Kasado Maru, for Bombay.
Koyo Maru, for Keelung.
Phemphenh, for Wuhu.
Tenyo Maru, for San Francisco.
Wasun, for Kwong Chow Wan.
Wilis, for Foochow.
Yuen Sang, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. *Mylie*, February 14th. Mr. Bayes Davy, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. Moller.

Per s.s. *Wilis*, from Batavia and Singapore:—Mr. B. H. Dryber, Mrs. M. Lyne, and Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Service.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. *Dumera*, on February 14th:—Mr. S. J. Kilapore, Miss K. A. Blair, Mr. H. Coelho, jr., Mr. A. N. Row, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Hutton, Mr. R. L. Williamson, Mr. N. J. Kilborne, Mr. P. McCaull, Mrs. W. L. Christie, Mr. Tresidder, Mr. Harvey, Mr. Fellowes, Mr. W. L. Christie, Mr. and Mrs. Frimodt Moller, Miss A. Steenstrup, Miss A. Rasmussen, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. O'Brien, Mr. E. W. Shaw, Mr. H. M. Charan, Miss N. Campbell, Mr. Hercules Coelho, Miss V. Willison, Mr. B. E. Tinstman, Mr. W. G. Fletcher, Mr. and Mrs. C. Borup, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Orpen, Mr. Randall, Mr. Drysdale, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Gahan, Miss B. Frimodt-Moller, Miss K. Hange, Miss M. Oleren, Mr. A. Torurkolf, Sister C. Natalina, Mr. J. Richards, Mr. K. Charan, Miss A. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. H. Coelho, Miss A. Coelho, Mr. and Mrs. J. Vredenburg, Mr. C. E. Houston, Mr. E. C. Page, Mr. T. C. Hulton, Mr. Constable, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Carter, Mr. Seth, Mr. Halliday, Miss S. Dolmer, Miss S. Oxholm, Mrs. E. W. Legge, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Morris, Mr. J. M. Rees, Sister K. Brockett, and Miss J. Pelletier.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The *Mylie*, which came in yesterday from Shanghai, reported that she encountered strong to moderate N.E. winds, with a moderate swell. She had fine clear weather all through.

The *Sorachi Maru*, which came in yesterday from Iloilo, reported that she encountered a heavy swell, under which the ship laboured heavily.

The *Changchow*, which came in on Thursday from Bangkok, reported that, during the voyage, one man fell overboard and was drowned.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following unclaimed telegrams are lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Clarke, American Consul	New York
Vayen England Market Middle	Shanghai
H. Hara, Hongkong Hotel	Shanghai
Yooyokhang, care Sweekeehong	Amoy
Tomyuhing, Fourteen Street	Shanghai
Yükmgwoo, Tunglee Company Central	Shanghai
Drankee	Kobe
Tungchangwo, 1 class passenger str. *Kwangtah*	Shanghai
Kuchwanan Menchun, West Street	Shanghai
Tentiongco, c/o Tokioote	Amoy
Taituckchong, Winglok St.	Shanghai
Kiewwo (2)	Amoy
Kailee	Shanghai
Capt. Monkman str. *Shantung*	Shanghai
Kawaguchi, Captain *Mikuni*	Kagoshima
Yeetai	Shanghai
Gain, Hongkong Hotel	Shanghai
Soo Ching Sauckwanyuen, 512, S throngtauy	Shanghai
Tong cheong	Tokio
Tarmyook Bowah Co., Queen Road	Shanghai
Richard Thompsen, Hongkong Hotel	Yokohama

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—

ADDRESS	FROM
Freer	Manila
Jarbalf	San Francisco
Karanjee	Calcutta
Miss Vandersweep	Soerabaya
Spiers	London

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, Septuagesima, 16th February, 1919. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses, Ferial; Venite, Kempton; Psalm, Weldon and Rimbault; Te Deum, Woodward, Smart and Turle; Jubilate, Ouseley (23rd morning); Hymns, 225 and 63: God Save the King. *N.B.*—Psalm 79, verses, 1, 5, 6, 9 and 14 in unison; Psalm 80, verses 1, 3, 7, 14 and 19 in unison; Hymn 225, verses 1, 3 and 6 in unison; Hymn 63, verses 1 and 5 in unison. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evensong (6 p.m.) Responses, Ferial; Psalms, Turle, Cocke, Heywood and Hopkins; Magnificat, Turle, (23rd morning); Nunc Dimittis, Tonus Peregrinus (23rd evening); Hymns, 218, 182 and 24. *N.B.*—Psalm 82, verses 1, 4 and 8 in unison; Psalm 83 verses 1, 2, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 18 in unison; Psalm 84, verses 1, 4, 8 and 13 in unison; Psalm, 85, verses 1, 4, 7, 9, 12 and 13 in unison; Hymn 182, verse 3 in unison; Hymn 24, verses 1 and 6 in unison.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon. 16th February, 1919. Morning Prayer at 11 a.m. Opening Voluntary. Responses. Ferial; Venite, Kempton; Psalms, of the 16th morning:—78 Weldon Verses 4, 7, 14, 19 in unison, 80 Rimbault, 81 Hobbs Kelway; Te Deum, St. Jude; Jubilate, Goodson; Hymns 373 (A. and M. 251), 377, 48, (A. and M. 214) 446 (A. and M. 318). Evening Prayer at 6 p.m. Opening Voluntary. Responses, Ferial; Psalms, of the 16th evening, 82 Turle 83, Cooke. Verses 17, 18 in unison, 84 Heywood, 85, Hopkins. Verses 4, 7, 12 13 in unison; Magnificat, Hopkins, 4th evening; Nunc Dimittis, Felton; Hymns, 373, 319, 590 (A. and M. 370), 20. Vesper Hymn. *Note.*—Choir practice next Thursday, at 6 p.m.

Union Church, Kennedy Road. Sunday Services, 16th February, 1919. Morning Service at 11 a.m. Hymns, 397, 528, 44, 264; Subject, "Canst Thou Not?" Evening Service at 6 p.m. Hymns, 3 3, 205, 169, 131; Subject, "The Joy of the Lord." Communion at 7. Preacher, Rev. J. Kirk Macconachie.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, MacDonnell Road. Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections from Kellitig from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k" nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
MARSEILLES	Indus Maru	Jap. str.	2		Osaka Shosen Kaisha	To-morrow, at Noon.
MARSEILLES & LONDON via Store Pang &c	Nore	Brit. str.	2		P. & O.S.N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
LDON or L'POOL via S'PORE, Penang & C'bo &c.	Mishima Maru	Jap. str.	—		Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst., at 11 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai & Japan, &c	Tenyo Maru	Jap. str.	—		Toyo Kisen Kaisha	To-day.
SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai Japan &c	China	Am. str.	—		China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 24th Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai & Japan, &c.	Colombia	Am. str.	—		Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 28th inst.
NEW YORK via Panama Canal	Blomfontein	Brit str	—		The Bank Line Limited	On 25th inst.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, Seattle & Tacoma	Africa Maru	Jap. str.	—		Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 25th inst., at 3 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & Seattle via Shanghai, &c.	Fushimi Maru	Jap str.	—		Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd Mar., at 11 A.M.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN &c.	Empress of Russia	Brit. str.	—		Canadian Pacific O. S. Ld.	On 27th inst
AUSTRALIA via PORTS via MANILA	Kamakur Maru	Jap str.	—		Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 19th inst. at 11 A.M.
BUENOS, AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, &c.	Sumatra Maru	Jap str.	—		Osaka Shosen Kaisha	To-morrow.
VAL Paraiso via Japan, Honolulu, San F'cisco &c.	Awa Maru	Jap. str.	—		Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 21st Mar.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Tango Maru	Jap. str.	—		Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO	Huichow	Brit str.	—		Butterfield & Swire	On 20th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Yamagata Maru	Jap str.	—		Nippon Yusen Kaisha	To-day.
SHANGAHI	Chenan	Brit. str.	—		Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	Taisang	Brit. str.	—		Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 18th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	Yusang	Brit. str.	—		Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 19th inst, at D'light.
SHANGHAI	Koonshing	Brit str.	—		Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Iyo Maru	Jap str.	—		Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 22nd inst., at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	Brit. str.	—		Butterfield & Swire	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Andre Lebon	Fren. str.	—		Messageries Maritimes	On 25th inst
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Brit. str.	—		Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst., at 8 A.M.
TAKAU via SWATOW & AMOY	Soshu Maru	Jap str.	—		Osaka Shosen Kaisha	To-day, at 8 A.M.
KELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	Amakusa Maru	Jap. str.	—		Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 16th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	Brit. str.	—		Butterfield & Swire	On 20th inst., at Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	Brit. str.	—		Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at 10 A.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haitan	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. E. Hodgins	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 18th inst., at 1 P.M.
MANILA	Loongsang	Brit. str.	—		Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 21st inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE	Van Waerwijck	Brit. str.	—		Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 20th inst, at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE & SAMARANG	Hinsang	Brit. str.	—		Jardine, Matheson & Co, Ltd.	On 15th inst at 3 P.M.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Natsbing	Brit. str.	—		Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Mar., at 3 P.M.
CULCUTTA via S'PORE, P'NG & Rangoon	Akita Maru	Jap. str.	—		Nippon Yusen Kaisha	Beginning of Mar.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Hwahwu Maru	Jap. str.	—		Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 20th inst
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Burma Maru	Jap str.	—		Osaka Shosen Maru	On 27th inst.
JAVA	Ijipanas	Dut. str.	—		Java-China-Japan Line	On 26th inst.

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VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"NORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	12th March	17th April	28th April
"NELLORE"	9th April	15th May	24th May

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

		Due Bombay about
"DUNERA"	14th Feb., 4 p.m.	4th March
"HEJAZ"	17th February	9th March

FOR

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, etc.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

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Steamer	From Hongkong,	Arrive Vancouver.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	25th February.	17th March.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	18th March.	2nd April.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	27th March.	14th April.
"MONTEAGLE"	5th April.	29th April.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	24th April.	12th May.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	7th May.	28th May.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	22nd May.	9th June.
"MONTEAGLE"	10th June.	4th July.
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"	19th June.	7th July.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	2nd July.	23rd July.
"EMPRESS OF ASIA"	17th July.	4th August.
"MONTEAGLE"	30th August.	13th September.

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INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SINGAPORE & SAMARANG	"HINSANG" ...Sat.,	15th Feb. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"TAISANG" ...Tues.,	18th Feb. D'light.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"YUSANG ... Wed.,	19th Feb., D'light
HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG" ...Thurs.	20th Feb. 8 A.M.
SINGAPORE & PENANG	"VAN WAERWIJCK"..Thurs.,	20th Feb., 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KOONSHING" Fri.,	21st Feb. D'light.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" Fri.,	21st Feb. 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING" Sat.,	22nd Feb. D'light.
MANILA	"YUENSANG"...Fri.,	28th Feb, 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"YATSHING"...Sat.,	1st Mar. 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—This Line is temporarily disorganised owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "VITIM," Calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

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SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained [illegible] via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued [illegible] and Yangtze ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good [illegible] approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling [illegible] both ports every Friday.

[illegible] month between Hongkong and Sandakan by [illegible] for passengers.

[illegible] Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and [illegible]

[illegible] run from March to October between Hongkong and Chefoo.

[illegible] PASSPORT REGULATIONS. All [illegible] Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to [illegible] Passports with their Photographs and description [illegible]

For freight or passage apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers.

Telephone No. 318.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal) EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

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Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

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THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.
& Co., Canton. General Agents.

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C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 15th Feb. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHANGCHOW"	On 16th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SHENGKING"	On 17th Feb. 3 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 19th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 20th Feb. Noon.
TSINGTAO, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TSUN	"HUICHOW"	On 20th Feb. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 22nd Feb. 3 P.M.

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation, Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

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"HAITAN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY,	18th Feb. at 1 P.M.

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3

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EASTWARD

WESTWARD

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Agents

P. & O. S. N. CO.

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

TO
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, MAURITIUS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due at MARSEILLES about	Due at LONDON about
	1919		
NORE...	23rd February.	30th March.	8th April.
NOVARA	12th March	17th April.	26th April.
NELLORE	9th April.	15th May	24th May.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave HONGKONG about	Due BOMBAY about
DUNERA	14th Feb. 4 p.m.	4th March.
HEJAZ	17th February	9th March.

SAILINGS ALSO TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave HONGKONG about

Tickets Interchangeable with B. I. S. N. Co. between ports common to both Companies.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

19

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT		SAILING DATE
		tons	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† IYO MARU	12,339	...SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
	* SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,520	...WED. 19th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	† TANGO MARU	13,760	...SAT. 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
	* NIKKO MARU	9,600	...MON. 31st Mar. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	§ YAMAGATA MARU	8,000	SAT., 15th Feb.
	§ TAISHO MARU ...	7,000	TUES., 18th Feb.
LONDON or LIVERPOOL, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	† MISHIMA MARU	15,950	FRI., 21st Feb. at 11 A.M.
	† SADO MARU... ...	12,560	SAT., 22nd Feb. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURS. IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	†KAMAKURA MARU	12,410	WED. 19th Feb. at 11 A.M.
	† TANGO MARU ...	13,760	WED. 26th Mar. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL ...			
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	HWAHWU	—	THURS. 20th Feb.
	YUBARI MARU ...	8,000	Beginning of March.
CALCUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON, ...	† AKITA MARU ...	8,000	Beginning of March.

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG. VICTORIA. B.C.. SEATTLE

VIA

MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† FUSHIMI MARU SAT., 22nd Mar...at 11 A.M.
‡ † SUWA MARU... MON., 5th May, at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Westbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager

Telephone 352 and

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU,

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	... 15th Feb.
KOREA MARU	20,000	... 28th Feb., From Y'HAMA.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	... 5th Mar.
PERSIA MARU	9,000	... 27th Mar.
KOREA MARU	20,000	... 22nd April, From Y'HAMA.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	... 29th April, From Y'HAMA.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	... 22nd May, From Y'HAMA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	... Mar. 21st.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	... May 3rd.
KIYO MARU	17,300	... July, 12th

Tickets are Interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD., and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER.
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 2274 and 2275. [44

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SERVICE TO AND FROM SHANGHAI.

SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE.

FOR SHANGHAI.

"ANDRE LEBON" On or about Mar. 1st.

Ports of call:—Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

J. TOURTET.
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740. [9

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

16

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transhipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

MARSEILLES—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"SUMARTA MARU" Sunday 16th February.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"BURMA MARU" Thursday, 27th February.

BATAVIA, SOURABAYA, SAMARANG—Monthly direct service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACAMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU" Tuesday 25th February at 3 P.M.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.
"TAITOKU MARU" Tuesday, 25th February.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 27th February, at 9 a.m.

FOR KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Monday, 17th February, at 10 A.M.
"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 23rd February, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745 38

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
(15,000 tons, American Registry).	(10,200 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING"	"CHINA"
March 27th, 1919.	April 24th, 1919

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.
Prince's Buildings. Ice House Street. Tel. 1943

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due.
Straits	*Empress of Russia*	15th Feb.

OUTWARD MAILS.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

For	Per	Date	
*Straits and *Bangkok	*Katsura Maru* ...	Saturday,	9.00 A M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, *Mauritius, *South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and *Europe via Marseilles ...	*Indus Maru* ...	Saturday, 15th,	9.00 A M
*Japan via Kobe	*Daitoku Maru* ...	Saturday, 15th	10.00 A M
Haiphong...	*Hanoi*	Saturday, 15th,	10.00 A M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, Canada, United States, Central and South America, and Europe via San Francisco	*Tenyo Maru*	Saturday, 15th Registration... Letters ...	9.45 A M 10.30 A M
Shanghai and North China...	*Chenan*	Saturday, 15th,	2.00 P M
*Straits and *Bangkok	*Hinsang*	Saturday, 15th,	2.00 P M
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, Durban, Cape Town and India via Dhanushkodi	*Sumatra Maru*	Sunday, 16th,	9.00 A M
*Swatow and *Bangkok	*Changchow* ...	Sunday, 16th,	9.00 A M
*Japan via Moji	*Banri Maru* ...	Monday, 17th,	9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	*Amakusa Maru*...	Monday, 17th,	9.00 A M
Shanghai and North China ...	*Shengkiang* ..	Monday, 17th,	2.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan* ...	Tuesday, 18th,	1.00 P M
Haiphong	*Kaifong*	Wednesday, 19th	9.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Sunning*	Thursday, 20th,	11.00 A M
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*Haichow* ..	Thursday, 20th,	3.00 P M
Java, and Port Moresby via Batavia ...	*Tsipanu* ...	Saturday, 22nd	11.00 A M
Shanghai and North China	*Fangchow*	Saturday, 22nd,	2.00 P M

* Superscribed correspondence only.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days.	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O ...	10.30 A.M.	10.30 A.M.
Tai Po	10.00 A.M.	10.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow ...	3.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M. Saturday 1.00 P.m.	11.00 A.M.
Shataukok, Shatin, Sheungshui, Autau, Hing Shan and Santin... Aberdeen, Sai Kung and Stanley ...	4.00 P.M. 4.30 P.M.	11.00 A.M. 11.00 A.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
*Canton (By Train)	2.00 P.M.	
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.
Macao ...	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays	5.00 P.M.
Namtau and Sanmei ...	6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P. O.

For	On Week-days	On Sunday	On Holiday
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.
Cantonand Samshui	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.		9.30 P.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.00 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong...	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
	6.00 P.M. Except Saturday	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 14th, at 12.14.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostock. Pressure has decreased moderately at Weihaiwei, and slightly over Indo-China; it has increased slightly to moderately elsewhere.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0·00 inch. Total since January 1st, 1.24 inches, against an average of 2·24 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast.
Hongkong to Cap Rock ...	N.E. winds, moderate; fair
Formosa Channel	North winds, fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	The same as No. 1.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

NOW ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETING of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS for the Session 1917

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS

PRICE $5

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 15th to 21st February 1919.

Days of Week	Days of Month	High Water H'kong Standard Time.	Height	Low Water H'kong Standard Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Satur	15	m 10 30	4 8	m 3 14	1 0
		10 3 a	7 1	3 15 a	2 6
Sun.	16	m 10 70	4 9	m 4 24	1 2
		10 38 a	6 8	3 58 a	2 4
Mon.	17	m 11 11	5 1	m 4 53	1 4
		11 8 a	6 3	4 28 a	2 4
Tues.	18	m 11 34	5 2	m 5 23	1 8
		11 36 a	5 8	5 21 a	2 5
Wed.	19	m 11 59	5 3	m 5 52	2 2
				6 6 a	2 7
Thur.	20	m 0 6	5 2	m 6 19	2 5
		0 37 a	5 4	6 57 a	2 9
Fri.	21	m 0 42	4 7	m 6 43	2 9
		0 19 a	5 5	6 4 a	3 1

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS*, January to June, 1918.

With INDEX, Price $7.50.

On Sale at the HONGKONG DAILY PRESS Office.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

	February 13th
On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/1½
Bank Bills, on demand	3/1⅝
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/2⅛
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/2⅝
Credits, at 4 months' sight	3/3
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	3/3⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	409
Credits, at 4 months' sight	425
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	75
Credits, at 60 days' sight	—
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	—
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	—
On Yokohama.—On demand	145
On Manila.—On demand—Pe..	152
On Singapore.—On demand	133½
On Batavia.—On demand	180½
On Haiphong.—On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand	—
On Bangkok.—On demand	49⅛
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 6.25 n.
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$44.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	49⅛d.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

TO-DAY.

11.30 a.m.—Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders, at the Hongkong Hotel.

TO-NIGHT.

9.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.
9.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.

Saturday, Feb. 22nd:—
Noon—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Meeting of Shareholders, at the City Hall.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, February 14th

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	30.10	30.13	30.15
Temperature ...	60	54	62
Humidity ...	83	71	72
Wind Direction ...	WNW	NNE	East
" Force ...	1	1	4
Weather ...	0	b	c
Rain ...	0·02	-	—

THE CIGARETTES WITH THE PEDIGREE

"THREE CASTLES"

THE NEW SIZED

"THREE CASTLES"

SUPER MAGNUMS.

The big brothers of the "Three Castles" family.

Sold in patent air-tight tins containing 50 Cigarettes.

ON SALE AT ALL TOBACCONISTS.

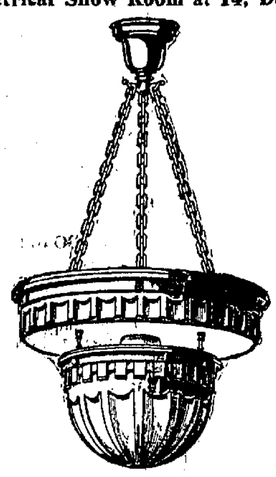
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For the latest types of Lamps and Radiators.

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vœux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "BRASCOLITE" FITTING.



The cool season will soon be on us, so book your order in time for an economical, and cheerful "MAJESTIC" RADIATOR

WILLIAM C. JACK & CO., LTD.

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BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 15bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital Frs. 48,000,000
Reserves „ 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mongtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Vladivostock
Hanoi	Pondichery	

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, Oct ber 21st 19 108

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital(Francs40,000,000
Paid Up „ ... „ 22,500,000
(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., Francs 15,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors } André Berthelot
General Manager } A. J. Pernotte

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Peking		
Shanghai	Saigon	
Tientsin	Haiphong	
Hongkong	Vunnanfu	
Hanoi	Vladivostock	

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Général pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.
London Joint City & Midland Bank Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building,
5, Chater Road. Tel 2440.
Hongkong September 28th, 1918 [68

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)... „ 25,000,000
Reserve Funds „ 5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:
JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Pinan, Shinchiku, Makung, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Singapore, Soerabaja Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:
CAPITAL AND COUNTIES BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARR'S BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA,
Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,
3, Des Vœux Road.
Hongkong, January 22nd, 1919. [52

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd 1914. 10

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year, or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,
Manager.

Hongkong, May 10th, 1917. [84

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling
£1,500,000, at 2/—$15,000,000
Silver $19,500,000
$34,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr P. H. HOLYOAK—Chairman.
G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. | Hon. Mr. D. Landale
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell. | E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq. | W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. STABB, Esq.

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, October 16th, 1918. 9

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed „ 1,125,000
Paid-up „ 562,500
Reserve Fund „ 650,000

Bankers:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.

Branches:

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bhara	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	KualaLumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore
Port Louis (Mauritius).			

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDIES,
Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, December 28th, 1918. [84

Printed and Published by HENRY ADOLPHUS CHEVALIER, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 10A, Des Vœux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 15L, Fleet Street, E.C.